"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,945—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
(Extra) GALATEA	R. Mitis	1,352	250	5th Jan. 1893.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. ,,
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	350	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 31, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan.'93
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes	21st Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 3, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.

Twelve Months .... Rs. 26
Six Months .... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th January, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about the
A STEAMER	2,000	End of January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Jan. 1893. Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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FINEST SELECTION
OF
ANIMALS' EYES
Ever imported into India.
From 2 Annas Per Pair to Rs. 10-8.

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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Balls, Eclipse and A1, Nos. 26,27,27½, & 28,	Per Doz.	9 8	10 12
Brassy Spoons Cleeks Irons (Lofting or Pitching) Niblicks, Iron ,, Brass	Each	5 0	5 10
Play Club or Driver Putters Spoons—Long, Short, Middle	,,	4 8	5 0
Drivers and long Spoons wh. Carnac's patent improvement	,,	6 0	7 0

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IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
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IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

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CAN CHOLERA BE PREVENTED BY COMPLETE WATER FILTRATION?

THE Water-supply of London, drawn from the THAMES and the LEA, is highly charged with sewage when received at the Intakes. Its subsequent filtration through sand, as made by the Water Companies, gives a potable water of great Organic Purity as vouched for weekly by Messrs. Crookes and Odling's and by Dr. Frankland's Reports, and as proved by the maintenance of a very low death-rate in London.

Our Filters are more efficient than the filtration processes of the London Water Companies, being filled with ANTI-GERM MEDIUM, which is the safest and simplest safeguard against drinking Polluted Water.

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Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Thames."

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Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
Do. Scrap.
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Backgrounds.
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OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

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NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
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MADE TO ORDER.
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Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

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DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

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Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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LEATHER GOODS. Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Toilet Dressing Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Desks, &c., &c., suitable for Presents.
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THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Toes.

SEND SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES WHEN ORDERING.

MERINO AND CASHMERE SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Assorted Plain Colored Merino, a useful Sock	per doz.	15 8
Extra Fine Merino of very superior quality colours, Fawn, Drab, and Brown	do.	22 8
Extra Heavy Make, Brown Merino, suitable for English Wear	do.	20 0
The "New Sanitary" Sock, pure undyed Wool	do.	18 8
Fine Merino Sock, assorted fancy stripes, a splendid range of patterns		18 8 to 22 0
Superfine Cashmere, colours, Maroon and Navy Blue	do.	30 0
Stout Hand-Knit Ribbed Lambswool Heather Mixtures, &c.		30 0
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Fine Unbleached Socks, for Steamer Wear	6 12
Ex. Superfine, double Heels and Toes	12 8
Neat Stripes, a large choice of all the newest Patterns	13 8 to 18 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun Silk, silk embroidered	Per Pair	5 8
Pure Silk, silk embroidered, Black		8 8 to 9 8
Pure Silk plain colors		10 8
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KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

	Per Pair.
Plain Derby Ribbed Merino, Heather mixtures, fine ribbed Tops	4 8
Navy Blue Derby Ribbed Cotton, superior make	3 12
Stout Hand-knit ribbed Lambswool, in a variety of Heather mixtures	3 12
Do. do. superior quality	4 8

THORPE AND CO.,
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ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM

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10TH WEEK.
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AUDRAN'S GREAT COMIC OPERA
"LA MASCOTTE."
MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH,
(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.)
Messrs. GILBERT & GROSSMITH'S
LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
"HASTE TO THE WEDDING."
(AN OPERATIC COMEDY.)
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH.
LAST NIGHT OF
MISS DECIMA
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VERA PATEY.
WHEN WILL BE PERFORMED
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
Miss PATEY as the GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL.
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 24th and 26th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

"INDIA AIR PURIFIER"

Is in the form of a handsome Tablet intended to be hung near the ceiling, for destroying foul air that ascends. Is a perfect deodorizer and a safeguard against infectious Diseases. Re. 1.

23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay
Opposite Sirdar's Buildings.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
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Outside the Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 7 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of three patterns to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1893.

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.
THE MEDICINE FOR INDIA!

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the only Remedy which can keep the Alimentary Canal in Health, without producing any disagreeable effect, as griping and nausea.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL has not only a Tonic Purgative action, but taken as directed it gives a Tonic to the Stomach and Liver in eliminating Bile, acts as a tonic to the muscles of the Intestinal Canal, and throws out Urinary Poisons.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL'S constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates—RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN, and STONE in the BLADDER.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—After a good dinner and excess in drinking a full dose of these drops if taken before going to bed will remove, by cleaning the Bowels, all the bad effects and make you fit for work next morning.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack of the ordinary and periodic Malarial Fevers, Cold, and Chill.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the best Remedy that can be strongly recommended in all painful and annoying Female disorders, and by its use the most painful and exhausting Disease, Piles, is prevented.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—To correct the Liver is in the tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than Fothergill's Madonal?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Who is not Suffering more or less from Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Heartburn? And what is more suitable, safe, and sure Remedy than Fothergill's Madonal?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL promotes the secretion of the Stomach by giving tone to its Coat, assists Digestion, and by causing free Secretions keeps the organs working and preserves the system in normal health.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

23, Hummum Street. MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price As. 8 Per Yard.
Samples Free on Application.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—HORSE and DOG-CART, Horse quiet to ride or drive, Dog-Cart in good condition. To be sold together or separate. Apply to Mr. MILNE, care of King, King and Co.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

CONCERT and BALL SEASON.—A large Selection of FANS, direct from Paris, Satin Gauze, Feather and other varieties, from Rs. 4-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

TWO GODOWNS TO LET, in Apollo Street, under the office of C. MacDonald and Co. For particulars apply "GODOWN-KEEPER."

LOCAL DAILIES, English Weeklies, Monthly Periodicals and Latest Books are lent out by the BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY on Subscriptions.

STEEL TARGETS FOR AIR GUN practice of different kinds, from Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WANTED, for the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, First Standard, Matriculate, Church of England.—Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN MONDAY, the 9th January.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly ESTABLISHED in CHURCH GATE STREET a comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, nice, airy rooms, first class furnished good table at moderate rates. Apply to the "VIENNA."

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!—In order to CLEAR the SHIPMENT of HORSES, ex "Time," the Public are now offered the PICK of 60 HORSES at Rs. 600 each, taking one or more. Apply to C.G. BALDOCK, Government Remount Depot, near Charni Road Railway Station, Kennedy Sea Face.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

A WELL KNOWN and long Established Calcutta Firm, who have large Business Connections in Europe and Australia, wish TO OPEN a BOMBAY BRANCH for the execution of orders in Bombay produce. A WORKING PARTNER is WANTED. He has to provide the Capital required for working the Bombay Branch of which he will have the management, together with a member of the Calcutta Firm. Apply with references to "W. W.," care of this Paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NEW MILLINERY.—Over 200 TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES to select from. Special Show TO-DAY.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MILK PUNCH, prepared from an Original Recipe for Cock Tails and Pick-me-ups. It has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market. Every lady should try this Punch. Per Bottle Re. 1-12; doz. Rs. 20.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—A most Splendid Selection of Plated Ware, heavily plated with Sterling Silver, of the newest designs, most suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL HONEGGER having RETIRED from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY as a Partner CEASED as from the 31st July, 1892.

E. SPINNER & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1893.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.

B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 31st January, 1893, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1893, up to the 31st March, 1894. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m. daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of Two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at Twelve O'clock Noon, on Tuesday, the 31st January, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

E. S. BROOKE, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Mhow, 31st December, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. D. FONSICA and DOROTHIA, widow of the late ANGELO FRANCIS FONSICA have contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1892.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of the public road called the Kandawadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 20, new No. B-136, new survey No. 3-7745, and assessed by Collector of Assessment under Street No. 1 and Ward No. 860, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the passage of the oart, on or towards the West by the property of Balla Mungesh Wagle, on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antonio Francisco Ferreira, on or towards the South by the public road called or known by the Kandawady Lane, and which said premises were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said J. D. Fonsica and Dorothia, widow of Angelo Francis Fonsica.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "Tender for BROCADE ZOOLS for the BULLOCKS of Gold and Silver Guns") are invited and will be received by His Excellency the Senapati Saheb, Baroda, at his Office, up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1893, for the supply of articles noted in the margin.

Four Brocade zools and accompaniments for the Bullocks of the Gold Guns.

Four Brocade zools and accompaniments for the Bullocks of the Silver Guns.

2.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two Hundred British (200) to be forfeited in case the accepted tenderer refuses to sign the Contract.

3.—Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to their owners.

4.—The successful Tenderer will be required to augment his deposit up to fifteen (15) per cent. on the total amount of the Contract.

5.—The acceptance of any tender (either entire or in part) rests with H. E. the Senapati Saheb who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6.—The conditions of contract or other information required may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on application to the undersigned during office hours.

M. BAJI, Captain,
Commanding H. H. Gaikwar's Lt. F. Battery, Baroda.
Light Field Battery Office, Baroda, 2nd January, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the Undersigned, SORABJEE FRAMJEE and JOHN SANDS under the firm of FRAMJEE SANDS and Co., has THIS DAY TERMINATED by mutual consent.

The Accounts of the Firm will be Settled and Discharged by their Successors Framjee Sons and Co.—Dated Bombay, this Thirty-First Day of December, 1892.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE,
JOHN SANDS.

REFERRING to the above Notice from this date, I have taken into PARTNERSHIP my Sons BAPUJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE and KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, and that the business hitherto carried on by the firm of Framjee Sands and Co. will be carried on by us under the style of FRAMJEE SONS and Co.

The accounts of the firm of Framjee, Sands and Co. will be received and settled by Framjee, Sons and Co.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE.
Bombay, 1st January, 1893.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.

References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSE, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 36

GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints ....Rs. 16

BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Dozen Quarts ....Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints ....Rs. 12

Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s
BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.

A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves.....................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.................................. " 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI,
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
PARIS BANKING COMPANY and THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD.,
Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office...............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.......................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.
WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Baru Nussee Ghosh St.

BANKS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

COLLECTING OFFICERS to work under SUB-MANAGERS on Salaries of Rs. 50 to 70 each, excluding travelling allowance, with prospects of increase in time. The applicants must have a thorough knowledge of Zemindari accounts, land surveying, and zeerat cultivation, and must be used to riding out on out-door work. English knowing men preferred. Apply with copies of credentials to HIS HIGHNESS The MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR of DURBHUNGA.

WANTED,

A MANAGER for a ROLLER FLOUR MILL in Calcutta, must have a thorough knowledge of Roller Milling. Liberal Salary to a suitable man.

Apply by letter with Copies of testimonials to the Undernoted, care of this Paper,

MILLER.

WANTED,

FOR a COFFEE CURING and BONE CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hunsur (Mysore Province), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take charge of the Machinery, and make himself generally useful. Salary, with partially furnished bungalow, Rs. 250 a month. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to

E. MEYNELL,
Mercena, Coorg.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.......................Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.......................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................ " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum...............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly............................... " 6
Quarterly................................. " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,050
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,130
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	685
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,095
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	845
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x1
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	740
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,365
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,455
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	50
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	1,505
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955x1 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,400	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x1 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	265
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1:	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970d
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I.P.R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	865
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26-3
China Leaf	„ 25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 25-4 „
Do. do. new	„ 25 „
Australia do.	„ 25-14
Bombay do.	„ 25-12
English Sovereigns	„ 16-5
Do. Drazous	„ 16-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 102-8
Do. 17½ do.	„ 106-11
Carolus Dollars	„ 230 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 222-4
Five-Francs	„ 380

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Telegraph Department Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Taif (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Alacrity (s), from Cardiff; Naderi (s), Busreh; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; and King Arthur (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th:—R. I. M. S. Plassey, for Karachi. Yesterday:—Lombardy (s), for China; Idar (s), Marseilles; and Galatea (s), Trieste, &c.

POLO.—There will not be a game to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bisagno entered, and the s. s. City of Venice left the dock on Wednesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Godavery and Taif entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Naderi yesterday. The s. s. Pekin, Lombardi, and R. I. M. S. Laurence left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrole, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Simla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Saturday, the 7th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December, was 3,967; daily average, 128; total of new admissions, 2,400; and number of children vaccinated, 143.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-day on the Gymkhana ground between the Officers of the Navy and Indian Marine and the Officers of the P. and O. Company's ships in port. Play to commence, at 11 a.m., sharp.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—Mr. Henry Varley will give, by special request, an address to men only, to-morrow night (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m., on the subject of the advantages and obligations of chastity.

LECTURE.—The Rev. J. Lazarus, B. A., of Madras, will deliver a lecture on Mr. Gladstone, this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwadi. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, B. A., LL. B., will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Hari Bhau Ubha, inhabitant of Mohadi in the Ahmednagar District, and late a forest guard in the Igatpuri range of the Nasik Forest Division, having been convicted under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MISS ACKERMAN.—Miss Jessie Ackerman, the gifted lecturer of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, is about to conduct an eight-days' mission in this city, commencing on Sunday, the 8th inst., when she will address the congregation at the Bowen E. Church, in the Fort. Miss Ackerman has visited China, Japan, and Australia, and also various parts of India, and the press everywhere speaks highly of her powers as a speaker.

THE OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Gainoo Tookaram, a mendicant, was charged with attempting to outrage a child, named Chandbee, the daughter of a blind beggar, named Abdool Rahman, and assaulting the said girl intending by such assault to outrage her modesty. The medical testimony of Dr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, was recorded. The Magistrate framed the above charge against the prisoner, and committed him to the next Sessions for trial.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Apa Ramchander, a noted thief, was charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 3-3-9 from the pocket of Tanu Rama. The accused stole the purse from the complainant's pocket on Sunday last when the latter was passing along Bellasis Road, and as he was running away, he was arrested by a policeman. The accused pleaded not guilty. There were four previous convictions against him on record. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

GAMBLING ON BAGATELLE TABLES.—This prosecution, which was instituted by Superintendent Grennan against Hussun Abdulla and seventeen others on a charge of gaming in a house, at Mombadevi Tank Road, on bagatelle tables, was resumed yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. The seventh accused pleaded not guilty, and said that he was only in the house to watch the game. His companions admitted the offence. The Magistrate considered the seventh culprit was as liable to be fined as the others, but hoped it would be a sufficient lesson to let him off with a warning. The others were each fined Rs. 2 each on the recommendation of the prosecuting officer that they were a poor class of people, and promised not to repeat the offence. Regarding the table his Worship thought it was too valuable an article to be destroyed, but that if a bond for Rs. 200 were signed not to use it for gaming, it would be made over to him. Abdool Rahman and Sheik Lal appeared to claim the table, and said it had been hired from Goolam Nubbee to whom it would be made over at once. The terms of the penalty bond were accepted, and the table was allowed to be removed. The money found by the police was confiscated and contributed to the poor box funds.

THE THEFT OF WIRE AT MAHALUXMI BATTERY.—On several occasions pieces of wire were reported to have been stolen from the Mahaluxmi Battery, but the thief could not be discovered until yesterday, when the police succeeded in catching him red-handed. The wire was stolen on seven different occasions during the last eighteen months. The matter being reported to Superintendent MacDermott, he placed it in charge of two policemen in plain clothes. Yesterday morning, at dawn, Goolab Bhica, about 18 years of age, stole about 14 feet of copper lightning conducting tape, and as he was about to walk away with it, a policeman, who had concealed himself inside the battery to watch the thief, emerged from the hiding place, and rushed at the accused, who threw away the copper and tried to run away, but was followed by two policemen, and arrested at Scandal Point. All the wire, which had been stolen on previous occasions, has been recovered from different Marwarees, living at Foras Road. The accused entered the battery by getting through the barbed wire-fence, which the policemen had to climb over as they could not get through it while giving chase to the accused. He was placed by Superintendent MacDermott, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on three charges of theft of wire on different occasions. Gaya Dhuva and Raghunath Devchand to whom the accused had sold a portion of the stolen wire on a previous occasion were also charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. On the application of Mr. MacDermott, the Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CORPORATION.—The residents of Kamatipura have addressed a memorial on the state of their neighbourhood to the Chairman and members of the Corporation. The memorial is summarised in the following concluding paragraph:—"The real cause of the heavy mortality in Kamatipura is the existence of the night-soil depot and the collection of filth allowed to accumulate and remain there for a longer time than is absolutely necessary, and the recent addition of house-connections with the drains, all of which have their defective construction and still more defective management in their daily use. The removal of the night-soil depot is the first remedial measure to be adopted in order to relieve us from danger which hangs constantly over our heads. This could be removed to the Flats, which are being reclaimed with the town sweepings, and through which the main sewer of the city passes, and where there is no population and which is not far off, from the present obnoxious depot. This being done along with the removal of the above-mentioned town refuse-carts, the cause of nuisance will be abated and the mortality materially decreased. If the Health Department keeps the locality cleaner than at present, similar to the Fort, Colaba, and Malabar Hill localities, the death-rate would surely be much lessened. In conclusion, we beg respectfully to submit that the Corporation will take immediate steps in co-operation with the Commissioner to alleviate our grievances, for the sake of humanity at least, by adopting the remedies we have suggested, to which the Municipal authorities have not paid any attention, though we have often brought our grievances to their prominent notice, and thus confer an everlasting boon on the poor and dumb people of this locality."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents [illegible] & Co., Bombay.

THE G. I. P. CAMP AT LANOWLI.

THE following is a list of the prizes distributed by Mrs. A. Trevithick to the successful Volunteers after the annual inspection held by Brigadier General Budgen at Lanowli on Tuesday evening.

MATCH NO. 1.—DIRECTORS' PRIZE.

	yds. 200	yds. 500	yds. 700	Total. points.	Prize. Rs.
Lce Serjt R Freeman, M Co	28	31	31	90	200
Lce Serjt E Bethell, L Co	25	31	33	89	106
Vol M Connell, L Co	23	31	32	86	85
Serjt G W Osborne D Co	27	32	26	85	65
Serjt G Hill, D Co	24	33	27	84	50
				Total....	500

MATCH II.—ADJUTANT'S CUP.

	yds. 200	yds. 600	Total	Drill points.	Grand Total points.	Prizes. Rs.
Corpl W B Bease, H Co	25	29	54	9	63	100
Serjt F A Jones, F Co	27	27	54	9	63	56
Colr Serjt A E Ashdown B Co	24	26	50	7	57	28
Corpl L R Isitt, F Co	25	31	56	0	56	14
Corpl J F Bunyer, G Co	20	27	47	9	56	14
					Total Rs..	212

MATCH NO. III.—ACTING ADJUTANT'S CUP.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total points.	Prizes. Rs.
Serjt G Hill, D Co	24	34	33	91	100
Cr-Serjt F Otto, H Co	25	28	27	80	45-8
Lce-Serjt J L Whitty, L Co	25	29	26	80	34-8
Corpl T Booth, F Co	30	27	23	80	22-8
Lce-Corpl H Clark, D Co	22	27	27	76	11-8
				Total Rs...	214

One 76 counted out.

MATCH NO. IV.—AGENT'S CUP.

	200 yds.	Prizes. Rs.
Bugler T Burrell, F Co	51	100
Corpl C A Cutler, A Co	51	25
Corpl W B Bease, H Co	45	15
Vol A J Herbert, A Co	45	10
	Total Rs...	150

MATCH NO. V.—HARRIS' CUP.

	300 yds.	Prizes, Rs.
Vol M Connell, L Co	28	Cup value 50
Vol W H Coombes, H Co	26	25
Serjt E Bethell, L Co	26	10
Corpl T Booth, F Co	26	5
Corpl C H Pettigrew, E Co	26	5
Vol J Preston, G Co	26	5
	Total.....	100

Three 26 counted out.

MATCH NO. VI.—COMPANY CHALLENGE CUP.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total points.
F Company	226	247	473*
D „	219	243	462
L „	189	256	445
M „	209	221	430
H „	206	200	406
G „	196	Retired	..
O „	183	„	..

* Cup.

MATCH NO. VII.—OFFICERS' CUP.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	700 yds.	Total points.	Prizes. cup value Rs.
2nd Lt E R Dangerfield, H Co	24	25	27	76	100
Lt J F Pennock, N Co	22	27	18	67	50
				Total Rs....	150

One 67 counted out.

MATCH NO. VIII.—INSTRUCTORS' PRIZE.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total points.	Prizes Cup value. Rs.
Serjt Instr T Machan	29	29	58	100
Ag Serjt Instr R W Chapman	26	30	56 Entries	10
			Total Rs....	110

SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

	Rs.
Directors Prize	500
Adjutant's Cup	212
Acting Adjutant's Cup	214
Agent's Cup	150
Harris' Cup	100
Officers' Cup	150
Instructors' Prize	110
Company Prizes	2,018
Total prize money for the meeting..	3,454

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Fri. 6.—Telegraph Annual Ball, Town Hall.
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Subject: "Eternal Life!"
Sat. 7.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Result of the School Final Examination.
Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
High Court re-opens.
Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Subject: "The New Birth!"
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Lecture—"The Advantages and Obligations of Chastity."
Sun. 8.—Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Subject: "The Holy Spirit!"
Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 8 p.m.
Subject: "Christ's Coming Kingdom!"
Mon. 9.—Geyer & Co's Meeting.
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Meeting of the University Senate.
Municipal Corporation.
Tues, 10.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Wed. 11.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Seaforde Land Improvement Company's meeting.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Meeting of the University Senate.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half yearly meeting.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Airy, W
Allen, P
Armstrong, A R
Abasa Khan
Alexander, H N
Ahmed Posha Madam
Bun, D, Col
Bahiram Jung
Bashica Jyengar
Bulkeley, Mrs
Brounstaien, R, Mrs
Bahlk, C, Revd
Barbour, E D
Bradley, W A
Bentley, W, Mrs
Bowen, R
Baird, Mrs
Brunstein, R
Barboza, B
Conolly, C A
Clark, F E, Rev
Catama, G F
Crawford, H E
Crowe, G R
Campbell, A, Miss
Courtney, G E
Carter, J T, Capt
Clarke, F E, Rev
Colania, L
Damoy, C
Desvaux, B
DeCroix, J
Daird, J
Drew, T M
Davies, D, Rev
Debono
Dames, L N C, CS
Ellis, A H
English, J
Etherington, B Surjt
Eddis, A S, Mrs
Emant, E, Madam
Ewing, Miss
Faulkner, W A
Forrer, G
Fairbanks, W
Fieldhouse, A, Mrs
Fabian, G
Fraser, Col
Graves, J H
Grand, Mrs
Godfrey, S, Mrs
Ghertner, L
Greathed, E
Gunniess, H A L S
Gilbert, Miss
Grant, P
Hall, R M
Harwood, H J
Hudson, W H
Hulton, Mrs
Hogdon, Miss
Hatch, H C
Honoraj Ramjee
Hancock, A
Heaton, J H
Heine, F
Hosking, E
Hall, H
Hunter, J M, Col
Hill, T
Innes, J R
J Ponnoosawamy
Jawahi Ram
John, A
Jeffries, W F
Jech, C
Keppler, C, Rev
Kulsoom Bee
Kinloch, C W
Karopadi Ananthaya
Kirk, L, Mrs
Kirk, L
Kohnspeger, E
Kokin, H
Legh, Mrs
Leonarde, F, Mr
Lugard, E J, Col
Lascellis, J H
Levi, G
Levick, A
Merzbach, R
Manishankar Jaishankar
McDonald, W J
Moritz, L
McDermott, A
Mohamed Baksh
Meredith, F
Morris, T W
Mangishram, P
Manning, T A
Maise, T S B
Mascarinhas, A
Murray, E E
Matta, A, Dr
Mitchell, R
Merz, C
Miles, Drumer
Moriarty, Miss
Nation, F
Narayana Menon
Nar Indersing
Nazareth, L J
O'Brian, A
Oakes, A
Phillips, W
Pickett, G A
Pereira, Miss
Peterson, C
Pearson, A, Mrs
Prosperi, L
Prenett, J
Powis, Miss
Rich, A
Rivelliard, J
Ried, W H
Roberts, R T
Rossell, C H
Ray, H
Rolland, A R
Roberts, Miss
Ramsay, H, Capt
Seymour, L, Mrs
Skelhorn, J W
Southgate, P
Seimer, L
Smith, G H
Spencer, C G
Sodd, H
Sehroder, O
Shiwagopal
Szekubz, E, Dr
Sharplin, A C
Styan, H, Mrs
Stoddard, W A
Stevens, W I
Schneider, F
Shaw, A, Miss
Skelhorn, J W
Smith, G H
Truemayne, S
Townsend, E S
Thornton, F T
Temel, D, Miss
Thomas, C
Twiedie, J
Towse, B B, Mrs
Tebalde, Mrs
Thompson, W F
Tufnell, W J
Tamooljee R M
Veeraswamy
Veney, Miss
West, D K
Watling, Rev
Wood, Mrs
Welch, E T
Wilson, T
Wali Mohamed
Worthington
Warren, T
Wilson, J A
Wagsohat, M

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CROMER AS VICEROY.

THE "Indu Prakash" observes:—It is again rumoured that Lord Cromer, better known as Sir Evelyn Baring, is to be the successor of Lord Lansdowne. Indeed, the selection, if it is at all made, will be hailed by the people of India. Sir Evelyn, as we prefer to call him, is a tried friend. He is dispassionate and judicious. But his chief recommendation on the present occasion is his financial ability. At the present moment the finances of British India are badly in need of the consummate management of a man like Sir Evelyn Baring. With deficits staring us in the face year after year, it would be hard lot for us to be governed by a Viceroy of the "forward school" or one who is not bold enough to aim straight at the root of the evils from which our fiscal administration has too long suffered. It will be a gratification to the people and a source of confidence to those who have been closely watching the administration, if the rumour turns out to be true. Coming from the "Times," as it does, it does not appear to be altogether without foundation.

THE TRIAL BY JURY QUESTION.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: The interest which the London "Times" is taking in Indian affairs is assuming a healthy tone under the influence of its fortnightly chronicler of Indian events, Sir William Hunter. It has spoken, with no halting or uncertain voice, in deprecation of the notification of Sir Charles Elliott curtailing the right of trial by jury in Bengal, and not "withdrawing it," as the great journal puts it. The "Times" is writing under a full sense of the importance of the step taken by the Lieutenant-Governer of Bengal, when it declares that the withdrawal or restriction of trial by jury is only possible upon the production of indisputable proofs that the system has been so perverted by extraneous influences as to have failed in attaining the primary objects aimed at and rendering their attainment impossible. Sir Charles Elliott is distinctly of opinion, the Government of India concurring, that indisputable proofs of failure have not been wanting. Sir Charles stated in the notification that had the result of the system of trial by jury been foreseen, those who introduced it in 1862 would have held their hands and would never have tried it at all. The "Times," on the other hand, asserts, with equal positiveness, that it is unable to discover in Government statistics any evidence whatever of the defeat of justice resulting from trial by jury.

THE RAJABAI TOWER PETITION.

The "Gujrat Darpan" states:—The monster petition on the Rajabai Tower Tragedy does not seem to have weighed much with the Secretary of State. Lord Kimberley is unwilling to re-open the matter and appoint a commission for inquiring into the conduct of the police since the question was investigated in open court in the presence of counsel representing the relatives of the deceased ladies. But was the conduct of the police under investigation? It does not seem that it was. Manekji Aslaji was under trial before Mr. Justice Farran and not the police of Bombay. We cannot surmise that the Secretary of State has said ditto to the decision of the Bombay Government without opening the petition. Still, we can believe that he has diposed it off as a matter of routine work. Such is the machinery of ruling India. The petitioners cannot be said to have tested this machinery quite fully. Then what next? A petition to Parliament, and that failing, to the Queen-Empress to appoint a Royal Commission.

FRONTIER POLITICS.

Says the "Indu Prakash":—It is gratifying to see Sir Lepel raising his voice against the aggression of the "forward school" at Simla. The existence of such a school and the somewhat undue preponderance that has been given to it from time to time in the councils of Government are of notorious facts out here in this country but they require to be brought to the knowledge of the people at home, so that members of Parliament may exercise a wholesome influence on the Government of India through the Secretary of State and thus save the poor Indian tax-payer the large load that is perforce thrust on his shoulders merely to satisfy the whims and caprices of those at Simla, who are ever ready to pick holes in the doings of the frontier tribes in order that their craving for fighting and war may be satisfied. Sir Lepel would be utilizing his leisure and abilities to a better purpose by showing up the eccentricities of the Simla Foreign Office than using his tongue and pen to vilify the Bengalee Baboo, who has been a night mare and bugbear to him for some years past.

THE EIGHTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

Says the "Rast Goftar": The Indian National Congress, which is holding its annual festival this year at Allahabad, is going over the same old ground. This it cannot help, until it obtains what it asks for. The demand for a representation of the people in the government of the country held the first place as usual; but the resolution on the subject was couched, on the present occasion, in far more moderate language than that to which we have been accustomed. It has pleased the Congress to accept the Indian Councils Act "in a loyal spirit," and the only damand it makes is that the rules now being prepared under the Act will be on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's declaration made in the House of Commons in favour of conceding the elective principle, so far as it may be possible. The terms of the resolution are unexceptionable, but not so the addresses of some of the speakers. Mr. Sorendranath Bannerjee again distinguished himself by his usual platitudes about "the rights and privileges" of the people of India. Mr. W. C. Bannerji, the President of the Congress, appears to have said something of the same nature, though not in terms so explicit, when he hinted that the Indians should have "the same facilities of national life as existed in Great Britain herself." Among the new resolutions was a protest against the jury notification of Sir Charles Elliott, and a declaration of hope regarding the currency question, that the Government would let matters alone and not legislate "in the midst of the panic."

The "Guzerati" observes: The Allahabad Congress has more than fulfilled the confident anticipations of the friends and well-wishers of the movement. This is the more gratifying since the signal success of the last Congress without the actual help and co-operation of Mr. Hume who is now in England once for all refutes the allegation that unless he is in India in every Christmas to whip his followers, there would be no Congress at all. Our friends at Allahabad deserve the highest credit for the organizing capacity, earnestness and spirit of self-sacrifice they have exhibited on this occasion, even though they were deprived of the powerful support and inspiring influence of that ardent patriot, Pandit Ajodhyanath. The large number of visitors and delegates that assembled this week at Allahabad proves, in the words of Mr. Surendranth, that the Congress was not the sinking organization that it had been represented to be. The eighth Congress could not from the nature of things travel over any fresh ground. It did well to demand "a living real representation" in the arrangements now being settled for the reconstruction of the legislative Councils in India and ask government to publish the rules framed on the subject before they are brought into operation. The question of the establishment of agricultural banks and of a legislative council for the Punjab and the "colourless resolution" on the currency question were almost the only new topics taken up this year. The resolution in favour of holding a session of the Congress in London has been suspended for a year more.

The "Gujrat Darpan" writes:—That was a grand demonstration at Calcutta against the order that Sir Charles Elliott has promulgated, withdrawing certain offences from the purview of juries in Bengal. All, except those immediately connected with the Government of Bengal, are unanimous in condemning the step as arbitrary and retrogressive. There is nobody who does not think that if the Executive Government can with a stroke of the pen revoke what the people cherish as a right, the people are in no better position than children who are given toys to play when they cry and deprived of them when they cease to do so. But such rights are not toys, no matter what the "Sirkar Mabap" thinks. The people are not to be always treated as children. There is every likelihood that the Bengal Government order would be cancelled.

The "Subodha Patrika" says:—The memorial adopted at the Town Hall meeting at Calcutta on the jury question reviews the whole history of the introduction of trial by jury in India. It shows that the system is not new to India and that at any rate it has been too long in operation to be now withdrawn. It is indeed contended for the Bengal Government that its action does not amount to a withdrawal of the jury system, that it is only a re-adjustment, but this is only quibbling with words. The spirit of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal is distinctly hostile to the existence of trial by jury altogether, and the suspension has been carried out to such a large extent and with such scant ceremony that it is impossible to deny that the apprehensions entertained in Bengal about the safety of the jury system are well founded. The Government of India too in its representation to the Secretary of State has condemned the system in no measured terms, and has only avoided the odium of the abolition coming upon itself by leaving the matter to the discretion of the Local Governments.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, 6th January, 1893.
Epiphany of our Lord.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable A. Goldwyer-Lewis.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Vestal, 98 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Galatea, 790 tons, Captain R Mitis, cleared yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 89 deck passengers.

THE s s Alacrity, 1,411 tons, Captain H Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (2nd December) with a cargo of 2,645 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Plassy, under the command of Lieut Gunn, and the torpedo boat Baluchi sailed for Karachi, where they will remain for about two months and then return to Bombay.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Suakin, Hoodeida and Aden with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W B Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Bethell, Rev A P Begg, Miss Kealley and Mr and Miss Heysham.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vita, 482 tons, Captain E G Davis, will sail to-day for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd and Mrs R Tebb, Revd W Charlesworth, and Rev H F D St Dalmas.

THE Italian Steamer Bisagno, 1,980 tons, Captain L. Baccerini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (17th December), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Felchman, Mr and Mrs Wise and 7 children.

THE B I S N Co s s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the follnwing passengers:—Mr and Mrs Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr Willinroff, Madame Willinroff, and twenty deck.

THE s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain J F Tyndal, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers:—Mr Burkly, Mrs Seymour, Mr Thelowen, and 50 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lombardy	1750	Cole	A	P & O Co
„ Taif	878	Tyndal	B	H Cassum & Co
„ Naderi	1160	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
„ Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
„ Elwick	1517	Steele	H J	T Morrison & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Pekin	2133	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Avoca	1437	Nacoda	N	Allana Munjee
„ La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani .... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Venice	2200	Crawford	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Branchi
„ Bisagno	1980	Baccerini	4	F Branchi
„ Peshawur	3905	Jephson	5	P & O Co
„ Galatea	790	Mitis	7	A L S N Co
„ Gisela	2643	Nicolich	8	A L S N Co
„ Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. Templer	2704	Pain	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	12	E Bates & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
„ Ataka	2372	Bement	15	K Nixon & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Friday, January 6.)

H. I. G. M. Schwalbe...670......Oilrich.........German man-of-war.
S.S. Godawri ....182......Nacoda ...Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Taif (s)	Tyndal	Mauritius, Dec. 21.
5	Alacrity (s)	Watson	Cardiff, Dec. 2.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Busreh, Dec. 20.
	Bisagno (s)	Baccerini	Hongkong, Dec. 17.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Jedda, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	R. I. M. S. Plassy	Gunn	Karachi.
5	Lombardy (s)	Cole	China.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Marseilles.
	Galatea (s)	Mitis	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Huzara, Rickford, for coast, and Calcutta.
„ Nowshera, Smith, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Waverley, Calvert, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Vita, Davis, for Tuticorin and Colombo.
Schoooer Vestal, Nacoda for Damaun.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Taif, for Mauritius.
„ Naderi, for Aden Jedda, &c.
„ Bisagno, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—85 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 200 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 83 bales wool, M Cassambhoy and Co; 150 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt Templar s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 11 bales wool, and 39 bales goathair, W and A Graham and Co; 1,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Eden Hall s—104 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co, 11 bales skins, H Jamall.

FOR LONDON.

Elwick s—15 bales skins, M Moloobhoy; 11 cwts chutney and Curry powder Maneckjee Poonjajee and Sons; 70 cwts gum, 3 pots rosa oil, 3 cwts China cubebs, and 3 cwts kupela, K Sheriff and Co; 240 cwts olibanum, E Visram; 55 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 92 cases mother-of-pearl shells, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—30 cases wooden furniture, Prier d Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elwick s—100 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Commander s—11 bales cotton, A S Moodellar and Co; 100 cwts Myraballams, Volkart Bros; 30 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 165 bales cotton Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Phrifils s—5 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—200 bales cottton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, and 2000 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Kt Commander s—10000, cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwt Myrabollams, 200 cwts mustard seed, and 500 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 1,045 bales cotton, 2009 cwts rapeseed, 1,998 cwts teel seed, 5,000 cwts castor seed, and 1,505 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—3,739 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 43 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee.

Eden Hall s—1,500 cwts gingeilyseed and 11,055 cwts ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Idar s—750 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ataka s—3,738 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,249 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—200 bales cotton and 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co; 500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 5 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Sheik s—9,999 cwts gingelley seed, E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—101 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 155 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, Sasoon J David and Co.

Bisagno s—500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—145 cwts sandalwood, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 25 bales piecegoods, G T Moolji and Co; 40 bales piece-goods, T Moolji, Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gisela s—100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 700 bales twist, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gisela s—100 bales cotton, Latham, Abercrombie and Co.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomatch and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·218	Calm	2	60·1	55·1	94	0·02	1·02	+0·45
Agra	30·237	N W	3	61·6	56·6	97	0·02	1·06	+0·85
Cawnpore	30·191	E N E	5	67·5	52·0	94	..	2·04	—
Allahabad	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Jhansi	30·194	N E	2	76·4	57·7	88	..	0·58	+0·34
Jacobabad	30·264	N E	5	67·9	45·1	84	...	0·21	+0·21
Karachi	30·215	N E	9	71·0	52·0	73	...	0·68	+0·66
Jeypore	30·243	E N E	5	67·5	47·2	93	...	0·75	—1·02
Ajmere	30·272	N	3	67·2	44·8	92	...	0·13	—0·08
Deesa	30·131	N N E	9	77·6	50·4	51	...	0·07	—0·08
Bhuj	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·145	N E	7	76·4	56·5	44	...	0·03	—0·32
Veraval	30·083	N N E	5	80·0	61·3	37	..	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·210	N E	5	70·7	50·9	75	0·01	1·32	+1·00
Indore	30·139	E N E	1	74·5	52·6	82	...	0·94	+0·27
Saugor	30·154	N E	2	71·3	56·8	96	0·32	1·59	..
Jubbulpore	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
Hoshangabad	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
Khandwa	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Raipur	30·147	N N E	1	81·0	54·3	93	...	0·11	—0·95
Nagpur	30·145	N N E	5	71·9	60·3	91	0·21	2·03	+0·44
Amraoti	30·134	E S E	7	73·1	59·3	83	0·74	1·89	+0·09
Akola	30·110	E	7	76·0	62·4	92	0·49	2·06	—0·27
Surat	30·049	N	F	80·0	58·0	68	..	..	—0·18
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	30·015	E	9	80·2	69·0	76	...	0·67	—0·16
Poona	30·072	Calm	4	82·1	59·4	65	...	0·34	—1·31
Sholapur	30·105	S E	11	83·7	61·9	79	...	0·75	—1·00
Ratnagiri	30·008	Calm	4	82·9	70·9	79	...	0·41	—0·36
Belgaum	30·062	S E	7	81·3	57·9	79	...	0·30	—1·68
Goa	30·022	E	7	84·1	70·4	86	...	2·44	..
Karwar	29·998	N E	1	82·2	67·4	79	...	1·43	—1·67
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	29·994	E N E	9	89·0	69·1	71	...	3·63	—3·76
Cochin	29·980	E	M	91·3	70·7	64	...	4·38	—5·27
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Secunderabad	30·132	E	6	79·6	60·0	83	..	1·80	—0·29
Masuliptm.	30·089	E N E	10	82·0	67·2	81	..	0·32	—7·95
Bellary	30·110	S E	5	83·4	61·1	87	..	0·25	—2·05
Cuddapah	30·106	S S W	...	83·5	64·4	85	..	2·16	—4·77
Madras	30·059	E N E	16	85·2	76·2	74	0·01	6·85	—17·03
Coimbatore	30·062	N	1	88·8	65·8	78	..	1·22	—4·59
Trichinopoly	30·053	N E	3	89·0	70·9	73	..	1·87	—7·98
Negapatam	30·005	E N E	15	81·9	75·7	77	..	11·75	—19·41
C'Tmbo ..(5)	29·952	N E	10	91·0	71·0	77	..	6·80	—14·13

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been somewhat irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, and at Agra and Neemuch, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere and low on and off the West Coast. Gradient are moderately steep to the north of Lat. 18° and to the west of Long. 76°. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in most places and the force has been fresh to strong at Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Jeypore, and 12 at Rajkot, Bombay, Sholapore, and Calicut. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and the lowest 45° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Akola and a few drops at Delhi, Agra, Neemuch, and Madras. Nagpur and Saugor report moderate showers. The baric gradients are moderately steep to the north of Lat. 18° and to the west of Long. 76°, and moderate to fresh winds are probable there. The atmosphere continues to be very damp and cloudy and a few local and scattered showers are probable in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the neighbourhood of Madras. The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind is rainy and slightly unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 5.

The following is the summary of Thursday's observations:—The barometer has fallen in the north-east of India, east, south of the Peninsula, Khandeish, and north of Konkan and risen elsewhere. The rise has been rapid in the north-west of India and readings are highest in north Punjab and lowest in Malabar, Ceylon, and South of the Bay. The pressure exceeds the normal except in the west and south of the Peninsula. Calms prevail over Punjab and northerly winds over Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat, and north-easterly winds over the Central Provinces and easterly and south-easterly winds over Bombay. Northerly to north-easterly winds over the Bay area and the force is increasing. The Bay temperature has generally fallen and is below the normal except in Bengal, Central India, and Madras, where it is trifling in excess. Generally rain has fallen over the North-West Provinces and scattered showers over Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces. Snow is general on the hills and amounts to less than yesterday. The weather is unsettled over Khandeish and North Konkan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 4th January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·942
Temperature of the Air	73·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·1
Dew Point	60·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·628
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·4
General Directions of Wind*	N, NE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	219

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Carwithen, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Central I Horse, on leave, from Goona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Bray, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Edwardesabad.

JANUARY 4.

Mitchell, Capt, 14th Bo. I, from furlough, to Deesa.
Hill, Cap, Bengal, 2nd Wilts, from Depot, to Jhansi.
Real, Lt, Bo, 2nd King's Own, on duty, to Deesa.
French, Lt, Ms, Comt Dept, off leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th January.

1. There will be no Parade on Saturday next, the 7th instant.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 3378 Vol. E. D. Smith.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

3. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association at 6 o'clock this evening at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Mr. E. M. Slater having joined is posted to "A" Troop.
2. There will be sword drill for all members at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th instant, from 6 p.m. Plain clothes.
3. The Squadron will parade at the Oval on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th January.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 6 p.m., to-day.
2. To-morrow (Saturday), both Companies will parade as follows:—

1st Parade, at 3-15 p.m.—At the Municipal Office, and proceed by ghary to Pilot Bunder.

2nd Parade, at 4 p.m.—At Apollo Bunder and proceed by Steam Launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress:—Drill order, without arms.

3. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. V. Rifle Association at the Fort Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day.
4. Leave of absence for 12 months from the 1st February, 1893, has been granted to Gunner E. Pennie.
5. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 3rd instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-Division:—No. 1 Company, No. 287 Gunner H. Byrne.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of furniture in Tents on the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Pali Hill Road, Bandora, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., the handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. household furniture, platedware, crockery, pictures, clock, Brussels carpet, lamps, wearing apparel, etc., the property of the late THOMAS SAYERS, Esq.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
By order of the liquidators, Universal Tobacco Co., Ld.—
A quantity of country, Turkish, and American tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, bottles of snuff, &c.
On account of the concerned—
1 case J Mero and Boyveau and Piesse and Lubin's perfumery.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built landau.
1 strong built phaeton.
1 round State carriage.
1 pair grey Australian horses with harness.
1 bay C B horse, 4 years old.
1 pair grey Kattywar mares.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, near Crawford Market, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of Khakibhai Lukhamsy, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of French-polished, black and teak wood household furniture, new iron bedstead, new perambulators, bentwood new chair, and sofas, wire mattresses, &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD MEMON WADA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Seedick Hajee Jan Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of March, 1878, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of fazandary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Old Memon Wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 square yards, formerly assessed under No. 48, and now under No. 44, and bounded as follows :—On the east by public passage, on the west by the property of Hajee Ahmed Hajee JanMahomed, on the north by Nagdevie Cross Road, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 6, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of the late W. E. JELLICOL, consisting of wearing apparels, boots, books, tin box portmanteau, and other sundry articles.
3 sets English-made plated and brass mounted single harness.
3 English-made gentleman's saddles, bridles, and martingles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14·1, 7 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong bay Australian charger.
1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab pony, 13 hands, quiet in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, near Mr. Jerazbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, very handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings and water colours, rich Persian carpets, a firstrate rosewood grand square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a cooking stove by Smith & Wellstood, table and hanging kerosine lamps, strong built dog-cart with a chestnut horse and harness, one victoria, &c., &c., the property of W. G. TREACHER, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Boree Bunder.
On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 6, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UTENSILS, WATCH, &c.

Under instructions from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Street, Fort, consisting of metal watch, copper and brass pots, lead, iron, old wearing apparel, empty boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 6, 1893.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING JAN. 5.

ALL the Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter from London were unchanged yesterday. The price of Bar Silver remained at 38⅝d. per oz. ; and in New York also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 82½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 868,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·00 to 83·25 cents per oz.

At the weekly Indian Council Biddings yesterday 44¾ lakhs of Bills, out of 50 lakhs offered, were allotted at 1s. 2⅝d., Calcutta getting 22¾ lakhs, and Bombay and Madras 11 lakhs each, the rate obtained being 1-32d. below that of the regular allotment price last week, and ½ and 5-32d. lower than the top rate given for extra Bills and Wire Transfers, respectively, placed meantime. 5¼ lakhs of Transfers were also allotted yesterday—3¼ to Calcutta, and 2 to Madras —at 1s. 2 21-32d ; and an extra lakh to the latter Presidency, at 1-16d. higher. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted again next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days sight remained at 1s. 2⅔d.

Braziers' Copper in London was 10s. higher, at £55 per ton ; Yellow Metal being unchanged in value.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's total Sales having been only 7,000 bales again, but without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged ; as also were American Arrivals in the nearer positions ; but in the more distant positions they were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 5 13-64 for January-February deliveries, and 5 5-16d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm, but with only a small business doing.

In New York, 9⅞ cents per oz. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday ; but April Futures were 9 points higher, at 9·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 18,000 bales, making the total for this season to date compare as follows with the figures for the two preceding years in the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	18,000	32,000	24,000
Four days' do.	82,000	147,000	147,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	3,618,000	4,945,000	4,621,000

Here, transactions in Cotton have been upon a much larger scale to-day than for some time past, and the market has been firm at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy. The business done sums up 3,800 bales, of which 2,950 are credited to exporters, who have contracted for 500 "Fine" Bhownugger for May delivery, at Rs. 255-7 ; 500 "Fully Good," in the same position, at Rs. 245-7; 500 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 280 ; and 300 Westerns, at Rs. 242, for May delivery ; and who have bought of new ready Cotton 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 254 ; 250 Hinganghat, at Rs. 268 ; 200 each, of Oomras, at Rs. 255 ; and Barsee, at Rs. 260 ; and 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 252 ; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 259 ; the Mills having taken, of new Cotton, 350 Khangaum, at Rs. 253-4; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 232½; 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 255 ; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 250 ; and 100 old Bengals, at Rs. 207 per candy.

The tenor of the telegraphic news from the Cotton districts is again unfavourable from several circles, further rain having fallen in all the Bengal districts, excepting Beawar, nearly two inches having been registered at Cawnpore, 89 cents at Delhi, and 25 cents at Agra ; while in the Oomrawattee circle of Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum, there had been a further fall of from 10 to 72 cents. At Broach, although there had been no rain, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable, with land wind and severe cold, and prospects were unfavourable ; and in several districts of the Dhollera circle it was cloudy ; but the crop still flourished, and at Bhownugger, the weather was seasonable with cold and dewy mornings.

WHEAT has been steady to-day at previous quotations for all descriptions, but only a moderate export business has been passing.

SEEDS have been in much better request for export and considerable transactions have been reported. The price of Linseed has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-6 per cwt. ; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,378	bales.
Wheat	12,216	cwt.
Linseed	3,987	„
Rapeseed	3,299	„
Gingelly	10,011	„
Groundnuts	11,632	„
Castorseed	557	„
Rice	35,848	„

FREIGHTS are firm. Holders of tonnage are asking about 6d. per ton more ; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay raised its rates by one per cent. this afternoon, making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1-32d. higher for Demand, without any enquiry being felt ; and later on, 1s. 2 21-32d. and 1s. 2 11-16, respectively, became the rates, at which we heard of a little being done. The opening rate for three months' sight Credits was 1s. 2 13-16d. for January delivery, at which a fair amount was placed and thereafter, 1-32d. higher was asked, further transactions being reported at the advance ; the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅔d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·55¾	„

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st Dec., 1892	Rs.	52,23,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	13,73,000
	Rs.	65,96,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	4,00,000
	Rs.	61,96,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	77,46,000
	Rs.	1,39,42,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settlement has taken place to-day in a weak and declining market for Fours, for cash and the account, the rate having dropped by the afternoon to 103⅛, the quotation for February, however, having been maintained at 103½. At closing a further decline of 1-16 was quoted, the price for money leaving off at 103 5-16 ; with 101 named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been in but little request, and the few changes which have taken place have (with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in Munmar Press shares) been confined to Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note an advance of Rs. 30 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit ; and a decline of Rs. 25 in City of Bombay ; of Rs. 20 in Framji Petit ; and of Rs. 5 each in Jevraz Balloo, and Mazagon, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollers	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm, small business doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	94⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38¼

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	5	12	43 p.m.	1	26
Suez	5	2	50 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 5th Jan., 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	40	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	35	..	1
„ Madras	..	34	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

RENNICK—December 31, at London, suddenly, Colonel Henry de P. Rennick, I. S. C., Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore, East Berars, aged 53 years. (By wire.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MATHEWS—HIGGINS—December 27, at the R. C. Chapel, Fort, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Hoene, S. J., Walter, son of the late Charles Mathews, Esq., Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, to Eve, second eldest daughter of P. C. Higgins, Esq., Bombay Municipality.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NEWMAN—December 31, at Calicut, Malabar, the wife of W E Newman, L F D P W, Kumbakonam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RUNDLE—MUIR—December 28, at the Garrison Church, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Rev W F Thompson, assisted by the Rev T Phillips, George Richard Tyrell Rundle, Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, to Ethel Phœbe, only child of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H Skey Muir, Army Medical Staff.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—December 29, at Palamcotta, Tinnevelly, Maude de Witt, wife of C Adams, I M D, aged 24 years.
PHIPPS—December 10, at her residence, St Albans, Susan Henrietta Anna, widow of Edward James Phipps, Priest, late Rector of Stansfield, and formerly Rector of Devizes, aged 81 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

THE Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1891-92 has been published, and it gives in detail the information condensed in the Government Resolution on the subject, which we reviewed when it was issued in November last. Some of these details are of considerable interest. Thus we learn that of the grand total of pupils under instruction last year, 634,438—the largest number by some fourteen thousand ever on the rolls—over five lakhs and a half attended public institutions—that is to say, institutions under Government inspection, while scarcely sixty-eight thousand were under instruction in private institutions not under State inspection. The boys under instruction were within a few hundred of half a million, while the girls numbered only sixty-seven thousand. There was an improvement in the average daily attendance as well as in the total number of pupils. The number of pupils learning English has increased by nearly two thousand, the total being a little over forty-five thousand ; a similar increase is noticeable in the number of those learning classical language, All the rest, numbering five hundred and thirty-nine thousand, learn the Vernacular. The total expenditure from all sources was the highest on record—nearly sixty-three lakhs, of which the Provincial Funds contributed little short of twenty lakhs. The Local Funds contributed eight lakhs and three-quarters, the Municipalities three lakhs and sixty-four thousand. The fees yielded thirteen lakhs and thirty-six thousand—an increase of over a lakh on the amount received from payment from pupils in the previous year. The large amount of seventeen lakhs and a-half is credited to "all other sources," the nature of which is not specified. The Government grants for building purposes amounted to a lakh and fifty-six thousand rupees, of which more than half a lakh was expended on the Elphinstone Middle School, over thirty-two thousand on the College of Science of Poona, and sixteen thousand on the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art ; and on the Deccan College, twelve thousand. The President of the Allahabad Congress can scarcely find in these figures anything to bear out his allegation that the fate of the higher education in the Bombay Presidency is sealed.

Nor is that apprehension justified by the fact that the reports of the Arts Colleges are satisfactory. Two vacancies in the Elphinstone College have been filled by Professors from England, and the College shows a substantial increase of nearly five thousand rupees in fee receipts. The Deccan College is to have a Professor of History. The buildings of the Sind College, which the report states were nearing completion, have since been opened, and the plans for the Ahmedabad College are in hand. If this be sealing the fate of liberal education in the Bombay Presidency, what would Mr. Bonerji wish to see done ? The raising of the Entrance Examination of the University has had, it is true, the effect of reducing the number of students attending the lectures at the Bombay Law School, from two hundred and seventy-eight to two hundred, and the receipts have also fallen off. Mr. William Webb resigned his Professorship on being appointed Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Guzdar, succeeding him. Lecture-rooms and a library and other accommodation have been provided in the Elphinstone College for the legal neophytes who do not come. In the Poona Law Class the number of students fell from twenty-four to twenty-two, and the fee receipts by nearly half. On the other hand the much reviled Grant Medical College is flourishing, the number of students (of whom nineteen are ladies) having risen from 203 to 222, and the fee receipts showing a proportionate increase. The Library has received some accessions—surprisingly few it must be allowed, if the number of new books does not exceed thirty-three—but the catalogue is completed, and will be printed when sanction is obtained. The Museum has received many new specimens, but the Principal reports that if the valuable philological collection is to be turned to its full account a separate post of curator must be established, for none of the College staff can find sufficient time to devote to it. Hitherto the appointment has been doubled up with another, but every professor and tutor has his hands quite full, and a museum requires undivided attention. The year was devoted to the completion of the scheme of reforms decided upon two years ago, and with very satisfactory results. The strict enforcement of rules and discipline in the chemical class has effected a surprising change. The work is now done with method and cleanliness, and the students of all degrees are making better progress. The garden has been laid out for the growth of botanical specimens ; a tennis court has been made for the use of students of every class ; and a Students' Scientific Society has been established. The Petit Laboratory is in full working order, the teaching under young and vigorous Professors will in the opinion of the college authorities result in the training of a higher class of medical graduates.

The College of Science at Poona shows a slight falling off in the number of students. But a considerable increase in the fee-receipts which have risen from six thousand to eight thousand rupees. The Principal, Dr. Cooke, congratulates the College on the fact that the first engineering examination under the old rules is now gone out of the curriculum. At the last examination, of forty-four candidates only three passed. They were siftings of the classes of previous years and went up for last examination on the mere chance of passing, and without any recent preparation. The students of the three engineering classes under the new rules did very well. The workshops have 110 pupils, the admissions being limited by the want of accommodation. That department is now worked at a profit—a small profit it is true, but sufficient to show that something is gained by an avoidance of the waste of material which is inevitable when there is a large influx of young hands. Many of the lads who in former years passed through these workshops are now in responsible positions ; one being in charge of the Government steam bakery at Karachi, another of the condensers at Perim, while others are examiners on the railways and locomotive or steamboat engineers. Several are in employment in Municipalities and in Native States. The instruction in the Agricultural Department is thorough ; of six students who went up for the first University Examination five passed, and the same five also passed in the second examination. But the Principal does not expect that many candidates will be found to go up for the University Diploma in Agriculture, unless the uncertainty as to the future employment of students be removed. It is suggested that such men, who will have a practical as well as a theoretical acquaintance with all branches of agricultural training—veterinary, botany, chemistry, and physics—would be invaluable in the Revenue Department for service in the districts. The transfer of the College farm to the Agricultural Department has not produced the results anticipated. The farm was formerly managed with a view to the instruction of the students in various modes of cultivation and the different kinds of crops. But it is now conducted as a dairy with the single aim of realising a profit, and though the students attend regularly they learn nothing of any value. The Principal suggests that if the class grows and prospers it may be as well to let the College once more have the management of its own farm—a suggestion which is reasonable on the face of it. Mr. Gleadow of the Forest Department has been appointed a full time Professor of Forestry at the College. It is intended to increase the number of Forest subordinates and require from them a high standard of qualification ; the Forest class in the Deccan College will supply the number required for the Bombay Presidency. A number of the College students were taken on the usual annual excursion in December last year, and made a wide circuit, examining the different geological formations in the Deccan and the Central Provinces, under the guidance of Professor S. Cooke. Much interesting information connected with the work of the Education Department in the different parts of the Presidency—including Sind, where Mr. Jacob has accomplished so much for that backward Province—is to be found in the appendices, but for the present we can only indicate its existence.

THE annual reports on the working of the Income-tax in this Presidency have just been issued. From these, it appears, that in Bombay City the original demand for the year amounted to over nineteen lakhs, leviable on upwards of twenty-five thousand persons. The sum demanded was a lakh more than in the previous year, though the number of persons upon whom it was levied was thirty-three less, a fact accentuating the tendency of wealth to accumulate rather than distribute itself. Though the tax touches men in their most sensitive part it appears to have been paid cheerfully enough, since in only eighteen instances was it found necessary to impose penalties, and the entire amount aggregated only fifty-four rupees. A net increase of some fifty-nine thousand rupees is shown in collections, a fact which is accounted for by the increase in the amount of tax recovered on the surplus profits of the Railway Companies. An amount between six and seven thousand rupees in excess of last year was collected from Municipal sources, the new issue by the Bombay Municipality of the balance of the loan on account of the Tansa Water Works falling due for the first time. The remaining twenty-eight thousand rupees of the increase is due not to any cause affecting the trade of the City, but to careful assessment and minute scrutiny exercised by the Department in reference to each case of assessment. This is what the Collector says, and surely he ought to know, though it may read something like egotism. That some praise is due is apparent, for the outstandings are remarkably small, and the amount actually collected is roughly seventy-one thousand rupees. Over a hundred written petitions against assessment were made, a number which seems insignificant until we are told that most of the twenty-five thousand persons assessed objected in person. Of course, commerce heads the list as regards bulk in payments, the total being six lakhs ; then come companies, with four lakhs, salaries, three lakhs ; property, trade, and the professions following in consecutive order. The return showing the classification of incomes on account of which the tax was collected, is not printed, but it is shown that for seven hundred and fifty-three salaried tax-payers in Government employment receiving less than two thousand rupees, there are a hundred and twenty-nine drawing over that amount. Five hundred draw between five hundred and seven hundred rupees, and fifty-five between ten and twenty thousand rupees. Three only, between twenty and thirty thousand. Eight companies clear between forty and fifty thousand, thirty-one between fifty and a hundred thousand, and thirty clear a lakh and more.

IN the Northern Division of the Presidency an increase of twelve thousand rupees in the demands is shown. The number of penalties, however, rose from two hundred and sixty-nine to three hundred and four ; Ahmedabad, in which a falling off in payments is observable, being the greatest delinquent in this respect. The Commissioner of this Division believes that few persons liable to the tax escape altogether, except a few small fry who are of no great account, he declares. He gives it as his opinion that it is certainly not oppressive, but it is unpopular, as all direct taxation in this country is. People have, however, become accustomed to it, and he has had no complaints against it. The Central Division also reports increased collections, which the Commissioner holds to prove that the well-to-do are being taxed in nearer proportions to their incomes than formerly. The Commissioner of the Southern Division reports a decrease in demands, together with a decrease in the number of assessments. This is alleged to be due in some measure to the extinction of middlemen, and to the trade falling into the hands of a few large firms who pay their taxes at the head-quarters of their business concerns. Otherwise realisations were easily effected, notwithstanding the prevalence of famine during a large part of the year. Sind naturally reports increased contributions, greater efficiency in the administration, and altogether better results. From Aden also comes a larger sum, and Perim's contribution is considerable, but in both these places it is to be feared that the greater part of the taxpayers abstain from giving true returns of their income. The same remark would perhaps apply with equal force in other districts, but the Collectors are not so outspoken as the Political Resident at Aden, who agrees with David in his estimate of all men—who pay taxes.

MOULVIE RAFIUDDIN AHMAD'S article in a popular monthly on "The Queen's Hindustani Diary" is naturally attracting much attention at home. On the first page we are treated to a portrait of the author, and further on to one of the Royal Munshi, Hafiz Abdul Karim, who is now a personage in the Queen's household. Both likenesses are extremely good. One of the facsimile extracts from Her Majesty's diary is very touching. It is as follows :—"To-day I and my family were almost in greater sorrow and grief than they had ever been before, as my young grandson, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, died this morning, at nine o'clock." Moulvi Rafiuddin, who, by the way, belongs to this Presidency, tells his readers that "the fact of the Queen's studies has reacted in a most sympathetic manner in India." That this should be so is right. A grain of example is better than a ton of precept.

IT was officially notified by the Government of India yesterday that the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria will arrive in Bombay next Monday week, and will probably remain in India until the end of March. Salutes of twenty-one guns will be fired at all stations where practicable and guards of honour of one officer and forty-five men will be mounted at the residence of his Imperial Highness wherever that residence may for the time be. A cavalry escort of a hundred troopers is also to be furnished wherever practicable. The Prince's tour is likely to be as interesting as that of the Czarewitch two years ago and every honour will be accorded to the distinguished visitor.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta correspondent a serious landslip has occurred on the Hurnai section of the North-Western Railway between Mangi and Dirgi, and passengers have to be transhipped.

THE net results of the working of Indian Railways for the current official year show a decrease of twenty lakhs as compared with last year. The decrease though large is mitigated by the fact that in the previous twelve months the income of the railways was abnormally high.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have taken an excellent photograph of Lord Hawke's Team in a group, at Government House. All who witnessed the recent exciting matches should have this memento of the English team.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to five per centum per annum.

THE services of Lieutenant H. D. Merewether having been placed at the disposal of the Bhownagar State, Captain Davies is appointed fourth assistant to the Political Resident at Aden and Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, fifth assistant.

DURING the absence of Mr. T. B. Kirkham on privilege leave, Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., is to act in the second grade of the Educational Department and Dr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, in the third grade.

LIEUT. J. L. HARRINGTON, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed assistant Superintendent of the Kathiawar Agency Police, in succession to the late Lieut. H. L. Gordon.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. G. HOJEL, M. B., B. S., in relief by Surgeon-Captain Childe, will act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Grant Medical College, vice Surgeon-Captain Baker.

MR. SPRING, Chief Engineer of the East Coast Railway, will shortly visit Calcutta to confer with the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on the progress of the line, probably with special reference to the Godavari bridge.

CAPTAIN H. M. STREET vacates the Presidency Port Officership of Madras on the 15th instant under the five years' rule, and will be succeeded by Captain Powell, the senior Commander of the Royal Indian Marine list, who has been Port Officer of Karachi during the last two or three years. Captain Edwards is to be transferred from Bombay to Karachi.

THE following Civil Service appointments are notified : Mr. J. L. Jenkins to act as Collector of Salt Revenue ; Mr. J. Davidson, Collector of Kanara ; Mr. R. A. Lamb, Collector of Kolaba ; Mr. C. B. Winchester, Collector of Sholapur ; Mr. J. F. Muir, Collector of Dharwar ; Mr. J. Slader to act as assistant in Sind, vice Mr. J. L. Jenkins.

MESSRS. T. DREWET, Mr. A. Shore, and Mr. W. E. Parrett have been appointed inspectors of steam boilers and prime movers.

MAJOR H. O. SELBY, R.E., Mr. C. F. Jones, and Mr. W. Britton have been authorised to hear appeals under the Boiler Inspection Act.

MR. H. G. PALLISER, Executive Engineer, First Grade, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. W. L. S. L. CAMERON has been re-appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar District.

SIR THOMAS MCILWRAITH, who is touring in India enquiring into the irrigation system, has also been interviewing the authorities on the question of the emigration of Indian labourers to South Australia.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 3 was 449, giving a death-rate of 27·08 per annum per thousand as against 30·18 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 110 died from fevers ; 67, phthisis ; 2, leprosy ; 30, diseases of the nervous system ; 97, affections of the respiratory organs ; 21, diarrhœa ; 19, dysentery, ; 21, still-born ; 34, old age and debility ; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 16 ; Brahmin, 11 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 223 ; Hindu outcaste, 20 ; Musalman, 114 ; Parsee, 28 ; Native Christian, 21 ; European, 7 ; Chinese, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 356 as against 333 the corresponding period of last year, and 313 the average over the past five years.

SOME ridiculous attempts of the Ultramontanes to decry Germany's great men in the eyes of the youth of Germany awake the indignation of the *Vossische Zeitung*. "In a pocket-book for Students" occur the following : "Goethe is a great poet, but a low fellow. . . . It is nonsense to speak of his intimate friendship with Schiller. . Goethe has Schiller's early death upon his conscience. . . Schiller never drank spirits, but Goethe drank very much wine and even cherry brandy. . ." Of Lessing the same book says ; "Lessing was a shameless literary thief. Not a single sentence in 'Emilia Galotti' and 'Nathan the Wise' sprang from his brain."

HOWEVER bitterly moralists may declaim against missing word competitions, the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer surely must go out to them. "I have taken the trouble," a correspondent writes, "to add together the sum received in a single week by the principal journals which promote these contests. My list is as follows :—*Pearson's Weekly*, £10,869 9s. ; *Society News*, £3,637 6s. ; *Answers*, £621 3s. ; *Pick-Me-Up*, £117 ; *Spare Moments*, £58 3s. ; *Amusing Journal*, £2 16s. Total, £15,305 17s. These moneys are sent in the form of shilling postal orders, and a simple division sum shows that the amount paid for the postal order is £1,275 9s. 5d. An equal amount is invested in postage stamps for sending in the orders and the coupons, making a total of £2,550 18s. 10d."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DINNER TO SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Officers of the Gordon Highlanders last night gave a dinner in honour of their old Colonel Sir George White.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS.

The *Morning Post*, in an article on the late cricket match between the Parsees and Lord Hawke's team, refers to the capital fight made by the former, and hopes that it will be the means of stimulating cricket among the Indians. The article says that the Parsees have set a good example, which will not be without its influence on all creeds and races in India.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 4.

A most desperate affray has taken place at Bakersville, Carolina, where five hundred masked men attacked the gaol and lynched a murderer who was awaiting his trial. The Sheriffs and a *posse* of seven men then attacked the lynchers, when a desperate fight ensued, in which the Sheriff's party were all killed, and twenty-five of the lynchers also killed and many wounded.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, JAN. 4.

M. Blondin, an official of the Credit Lyonnais, has been arrested in connection with the Panama Canal scandal. This is regarded as an important development of the scandal.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Palmer, the founder of the well-known biscuit-factory at Reading.

The death is announced of Colonel Rennick.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The s.s. Britannia, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left Suez, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Lord Hawke's team began match with Calcutta to-day, the visitors going in first with Lord Hawke and Hornsby at the wickets. Heckle and Hair bowled and after ten minutes' play 10 runs were got, shortly after which Lord Hawke gave an easy chance to slip which muffed Hair's next ball but took his wickets. (Score: 1 for 15.) C. W. Wright, filled the vacancy and runs came very slowly, both batting cautiously till getting settled. Wright began taking liberties, and leading off with a boundary hit for four. The fielding was rather slack at first but improved, and at 12 o'clock the telegraph showed 50 up, when a change in the bowling was tried, Thomas relieving Heckle. The batsmen treated Thomas with care, but punished Hair's bowling considerably. The latter gave way to Pereira, and the game became slow for some time, neither batsman appearing to like the bowling. Pereira bowled dead-on, but his bowling was devoid of trickiness, and after a time the batsmen though not scoring fast found no trouble in playing both bowlers. Getting tired of a cautious game Wright began to hit out, and skied a ball from Thomas right into the hands of Heckle at mid-off. He retired with 23 to his credit. (Score: 2 for 90.) Vernon partnered Hornsby, and opened his account immediately, and ran up the century with a grand hit clean through the boundary hedge. Heckle took up the bowling at one o'clock, but was three times drriven to the boundary for threes and fours, and twenty runs were added in a few minutes to the visitors' score. The batsmen began to indulge in high hitting, which proved disastrous; Vernon sending up an easy catch to Heckle, who secured it, and Vernon retired after adding 24 to the score by free play. (Score: 3 for 142.) Heckle proving a rather expensive bowler Thomas again took charge of the leather and Jackson followed Vernon at the wicket and began knocking up runs forthwith. He was well backed by Hornsby, but when he had made eight only he was clean bowled by Hair. (Score: 4 for 152.) The next to go in was A. J. L. Hill. A slow bowler, Johnson, was then put on, and the field looked out for catches, but the change was ineffectual for some time, and at 2 p.m. when the adjournment was made for tiffin 160 went up, Hornsby having played capitally so far, his score standing at 79. After tiffin the visitors gave the home team a deal of leather-hunting, and their innings closed for 291. Calcutta played for 55 minutes, and broke down completely, losing five wickets for 13. The following are the scores:—

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Lord Hawke, b Hair	13
Hornsby, c Moran, b Hair	86
C W Wright, c Heckle, b Thomas	23
Vernon, c Heckle, b Hair	24
Jackson, b Hair	8
Hill, l-b-w Pereira	38
Robinson, c Hickley, b Hair	27
H F Wright, c Moran, b Hair	21
Maclean, b Heckle	4
Foljambe, b Moran	21
Heseltine	0
Extras	26
Total...	291

CALCUTTA.

1st Innings.

E Pearce, c Robinson, b Hornsby	4
C W Foley, b Hornsby	0
W E Moran, c Robinson, b Hornsby	0
C D Johnson, b Heseltine	4
H A Carruthers, not out	4
F T Paine, not out	5
Heckle Hickley Hair Pereira	to bat.
Extras	8
Total...	26

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among the visitors shortly expected in Calcutta are Lord Castlemaine from N. India and the Earl and Countess Brownlow from Colombo, via Madras.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER WITH H. M.'S FORCES IN INDIA.

The Principal Medical Officer with H. M.'s Forces in India leaves Simla, on 5th January, and visits Delhi, Meerut, Muttra, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Dinapore, and arrives at Calcutta on the 9th of February.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenants Swayne, 16th B. I.; and Boddam, 2-5th Ghoorkas; are temporarily attached to the Intelligence Branch Army Head-quarters.

Paid Attaches in the department are in future to be designated as Staff-Captains and Lieutenants according to rank.

THE MURIDKI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The Government have sanctioned the attendance of three officers from Madras and Bombay at the Muridki Cavalry Camp. They make their own arrangements for chargers. The 15th B. Lancers will replace the 11th Hussars at Muridki Camp, as the latter's horses are suffering from influenza and the regiment is unfit to march.

REORGANISATION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The reply of the Secretary of State to the proposals of the Government reorganisation of the Garrison Artillery in India arrives by next mail. The Secretary of State has refused to grant free passages recommended by the Government by sea from England to India to Subaltern Officers of the Indian Service returning from furlough, on medical certificate.

THE TRANSFER OF SOUTH LUSHAI COUNTRY TO ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

Mr. Ward, Chief Commissioner, Assam, arrived at Calcutta, on Wednesday, and is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor. During his visit he will discuss the question of the transfer of the South Lushai Country and the Chittagong hill tracts to Assam.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council is likely to meet at an early date. The first Bill will be the amending of the Indian Emigration Act; another the providing for the colonisation of certain tracts in the Punjab, reclaimed by irrigation.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

Copious rain fell throughout the provinces, and hopes are entertained of enormous benefit.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 5.

The hearing of the Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed on Tuesday, when Sajet Beg, brother of Sarwar Jung, was examined, and swore that Asghar Jan, photographer of Lucknow, supplied him with photographs of Gertrude Donnelly and Mrs. Hodges. Asghar Jan refused to give up the photos as he had been prohibited from selling them by Mehdi Hassan, but on witness giving a letter to Asghar Jan, saying that he had not received the photos from him they were handed over. Asgher Jan admitted having been bribed. Witness also admitted paying Horan Rs. 200 and Owen Rs. 400 for their statements as he believed them to be important. He told Mr. Edgelow what he had done and in consequence these witnesses had not been called. Asghar Jan sent a message to counsel for the defence, through witness, saying he was willing to give the defence every assistance on condition that he was not prosecuted for perjury. Counsel refused the offer. Asghar Jan also said that his pleaders had advised him that if he spoke one word of truth Mehdi Hassan would prosecute him for extortion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 5.

The Malwa left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

Mail Steamer Rosetta from Aden arrived.

THE PARSEES *VS.* THE PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Captain Newnham is a little too hard upon the Parsees. Were it not for the fact that his apparently straightforward criticism and condemnation of the Parsees are likely to be prejudicial to their fame, and to the very happy intercourse which now exists between them and the English cricketers, I should not have taken upon myself the odium of reminding Captain Newnham, that the Presidency match was forced upon the Parsees, and forced in a downright methodical way. It was not with the fear of a defeat, or for the matter of that, the apprehension that there will be an additional break in the record of their brilliant achievements, that the Parsees hesitated to take up the challenge; but it was solely out of respect for the strength and skill of the opponents, which made them decline an invitation made on absolutely unequal terms. From the whole of the representative team, there were hardly five men ready to play, and yet, in spite of that only with a view to secure the good-will of the opponents, it was arranged that their place should be filled up by others whose skill in the game was never before put to the test on the field of the Bombay Gymkhana. But unluckily for the Parsees, two of the five who had agreed to assist us at the ceremony, positively declined to put in an appearance on the pretence of ill-health, at the very last moment; and thus, to our great sorrow, the engagement had to be given up. With these facts before them, Captain Newnham and all those interested in the match, will admit that neither the Australians nor even the Bombay Presidency, would have undertaken to play under circumstances so adverse, with the prospect of three-days' jolly leatherhunting. For the last seven years, the Parsees have not been used to it, and want of practice in that line would have told doubly upon them. We are heartily sorry that the visitors should have been so thoroughly disappointed and put to a lot of inconvenience and expense; but there was no help for it. The Parsees were indeed wise and cautious in not having rushed headlong to an attack, which might have, in all probability, proved fatal to them. It was unquestionably a clever bit of strategy on the part of their leaders, which, under the circumstances, neither Captain Newnham nor others would fail to recognize.—Yours, &c.,

E. J. TALEYARKHAN.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

NATIVE TITLES OF DISTINCTION.

THE following is the list of native honours published in the *Gazette of India* of Monday evening:—

The title of Nawab is conferred on Nawab Mahmud Ali Khan of Chetari, Bulandshahr, as an hereditary distinction.

The Viceroy confers upon Raja Balram Dass, Feudatory Chief of Nandgaon, in the Central Provinces, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

The title of Raja as a personal distinction is conferred upon Lala Bun Behari Kapur, of Burdwan, and Tasaduk Rasul Khan, Talukdar of the Jahangirabad estate, Oudh.

The Viceroy confers upon Saiyid Abdus Sabhan Chandhuri, zemindar of Bogra, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction; upon Babu Dinendra Narain Roy, hon. magistrate of Calcutta, the title of Kumar as a personal distinction; upon Moulvi Abdul Hai, late headmaster of the Calcutta Madrassa, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

The title of Khan Bahadur is conferred as a personal distinction upon Tanjore Muhammad Ali Khan Sahib, Pensioned Assistant Conservator of Forests, Madras; Abubakr Beari, merchant of South Canara, Madras Presidency; Maneckji Kavasji Doteevala, Hon. Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Bombay, Sayid Ashrufudin Ahmed, Mutawali-Hooghly Imambara; Sher Muhammad Khan Kyani, Kohat District, Punjab; Dhanjibhoy Fakirji Commadore, Hon. Magistrate and member of the Municipal Committee of Murree, Punjab; Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Koure Khan Jatoi, Hon. Magistrate of Muzaffargarh, Punjab; Major Kale Khan, Governor of Gilgit; Kazi Jalal-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beluchistan; Khan Sahib Munshi Allah Bakhsh, Assistant Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

The title of Rai Bahadur is conferred as a personal distinction upon Babu Dhisaj Karan, Government Pleader, Monghyr; Rai Jadoo Nath Mukerjee, Government Pleader, Hazaribagh; Thakurai Bhagobut Dyal Singh, of Palamau; Babu Gagan Chunder Roy, head native official of the Benares Opium Agency; Dr. A. Mitra, chief medical officer in Kashmir; Babu Okhil Chandar Mukerji, of Calcutta; Babu Cally Coomar Dey, Treasurer at the Currency Office, Calcutta; Babu Maddun Mohun Bysack, Manager of the Dead Letter Office, Calcutta; Lala Ram Charan Das, banker and Honorary Magistrate, Allahabad; Lala Damodar Das, Honorary Magistrate, Bareilly; Chaudri Basant Singh, landholder, Bijnur District, North-West- Provinces; Assistant Surgeon Shashtivar Roy, of Bareilly; Lala Peyari Lal, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab; Lala Hardhian Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi; Assistant Surgeon Beli Ram, of the Lahore Medical College; Sardar Amrick Singh Hassanwalia; Sadhi Hukm Singh, Vice-President of the Council of Regency, Bikanir; Pandit Denonath, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces; Rao Bahadur Kandukuri Viresolingam Pantulu, senior pandit of the Rajamundry College, Madras; Saiva Samayya Chariar Tirugnana Sambhanda Pandara Sannadhi, head of the Madura; Saiva Sammyya Chariar Tirugnana Sambhandha Desika Swamiyal, Adhina Mattam in Madras; Bhow Munsaram, Commissioner of the Poona Municipality; and Madhavrao Somaje More, Assistant in the Salt Department, Bombay.

The title of Sardar Bahadur is conferred as a personal distinction on Suran Chand, commanding the Kashmir troops.

The title of Khan Sahib is conferred as a personal distinction upon Lal Beg, Pensioned Sub. Magistrate of the Ganjam Hill Tracts, Madras; Mir Gyasudin Jalandin, Kazi of Nasik, Bombay; Munshi Abdul Hakim, head clerk of the British Agency at Gilgit; Saiyid Diwan Muhammad, late Mir Munshi at the British Agency at Kabul.

The title of Rai Sahib is conferred as a personal distinction on Babu Troylukho Nath Sircar; Rao Sahib, upon Gudipati Vencataramayya Pantulu, Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Madras; Swami Swaminatha Ayar, Deputy Collector of North Arcot; Vishnu Ramchandra Ashtikar, Mamlatdar, Bombay Presidency: Govind Sakaram Hosur, Vice-President of the Saundati Municipality, Bombay Presidency; Lakhsman Jivaji Tilve, late Postmaster of Ahmedbad; Laxmilal Dowlatrai, Darbar Vakil, Baroda Residency.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

M. BLONDIN, an official of the Credit Lyonnais, has been arrested in connection with the Panama canal disclosures.

A TERRIBLE conflict between Sheriff's officers and lynchers is reported from Bakersville, Carolina, in which thirty-three persons were killed.

M. RIBOT, the new French Premier, is a fluent speaker, and, like the late Lord Beaconsfield, is fond of picturesque phrases. He can, when he chooses, be very ironical, but the gestures in which he indulges somewhat spoil the effect of his voice. He may often be seen running about with a great bundle of documents under his left arm, his right arm meanwhile swinging like a pendulum.

A DELIBERATE attempt was made by some one to set fire to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company's Agency at Quetta on the night of the 28th ult. The culprits entered the shop by breaking open two locks on the outer door, and set fire to a packet of handkerchiefs. The fire had reached the door of a side room, which was partially burnt. Mr. Milne, the chemist, smelt the fire, and roused Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, who put out the flames. Mrs Glenn, who was in charge of the agency, has offered a reward of Rs. 200 for information leading to the conviction of the culprits.

SOME time back during the trial of a Magisterial case in the Trichinopoly District, a charm was produced in Court reported to be capable of making a woman give up her jewels. The charm was impounded by the Magistrate and is now exhibited in a glass case in the Madras Government Central Museum.

MR. H. B. GRIGG, Resident at Travancore, having reported to the Madras Government that circumstances pointed to an embezzlement of funds in the Residency Treasury, the Government has ordered the Accountant-General to depute his Deputy or some other trustworthy subordinate to proceed to Travancore to enquire into the matter.

A LETTER has been received from the Parsee Captain intimating his inability to take a cricket team to Madras.

THE recent decision of the Government of India in the Ulwar murder case, observes a contemporary, illustrates the actual attitude which the force of circumstances compels the paramount power in India to take up towards Native States. It would be dangerous and undesirable in the extreme if the sovereign of such a State could order the death of a person within his dominions, who happens to be personally obnoxious to himself, without trial and without risk of any punishment either to himself or to his instruments. If this can be prevented by the intervention of an exterior authority powerful enough to enforce its views, so much the better. This was no doubt the view held by the Government of India, and hence its decision. The enforcement of this view was facilitated by the opportune death of the late Ruler of Ulwar, on whose demise the British Government assumed a *quasi* guardianship of the State by force of its moral, intellectual, and physical superiority. It is good that all within the scope of British influence should feel that their conduct must be regulated by rules consonant with Western morality and Western ideas in the nineteenth century, and should be made to recognise that punishment, swift and sharp, will be dealt out to those who transgress such rules.

WE are glad to learn, writes the *Pioneer*, that the experiment as regards Station Hospitals for Native troops has not been successful enough to justify the general adoption of the system. It would have been hard to justify the change except on grounds of economy; and it has been found that there would be practically no saving of expense. The native soldier, even more than his companion-in-arms in British regiments, likes to be looked after in sickness by his own medical officer, whom he knows and trusts. He is peculiarly averse to being removed any distance from his "lines," and the regimental hospital has not the terrors for him that the Station institution would have with its strange faces and unfamiliar surroundings. Besides, in most cantonments in Upper India, the various regiments are separated by long distances—Allahabad is a case in point—and this alone would be sufficient to make one common hospital almost an impossibility. The contention was, we believe, that one medical officer would suffice for two regiments, but the drawbacks to this arrangement, in practice more than outweighed any slight advantage gained. Rawalpindi and Calcutta were the stations selected as best suited for the experiment. It has been given a fair trial under the most favourable conditions, and the result is that the military authorities have satisfied themselves that the regimental hospital system has more than held its own.

WHEN the services of Dr. Thomson, Medical Officer of the Nair Brigade, Travancore, were transferred for other duty under the Government of India, the Dewan of Travancore, says the Madras paper, Mr. Sungra Soobyer, thought that there was no necessity for appointing a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Medical Department to the Nair Brigade, and that an Assistant Surgeoon of the Maharajah's Medical Service would do for the appointment. Mr. Grigg, the British Resident, on the other hand, was of opinion that as the other officers of the Nair Brigade are commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Army, the Medical officer should hold that rank too. The difference of opinion has been reported to the Madras Government for final decision.

THE South Indian Railway revenue for the past year was Rs. 13,26,411, while the interest charges, including 3 per cent. on the capital of the Government and the Company, were Rs. 12,11,072, showing a surplus of Rs. 1,15,339. The Company's share of the surplus was Rs. 20,777, and the equivalent of the extra ½ per cent. paid for the six months on the capital of £1,000,000 amounted to Rs. 38,323, leaving a deficiency of Rs. 17,546, which was made up out of the Government proportion of the surplus.

"THE New South Wales Government Astronomer, Mr. H. C. Russell, at a meeting of the Royal Society," reports the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 8th inst., "brought under the notice of the members the question, 'Is Mars Inhabited?' Mars, he said, was a much smaller body than the earth, being only 4,200 miles in diameter; hence the force of gravity or attraction at his surface must be smaller, and was, in fact, less than half what it was on the earth. To express the case more exactly, a body which at the earth's surface would weigh 70 lb. would on Mars only weigh 30 lb., so that if people could go there, and circumstances permitted them to retain the same muscular energy, they would be able to do more than twice as much work as it was possible to do here; to go upstairs, for instance, two steps at a time without any more exertion than one step at a time requires here. But he feared that the circumstances which to so large an extent made or marred people here would not let them do very much on Mars, for the same freedom from the major parts of gravity, as we know it here, would enable the air to expand until the muscles, relieved of the outward pressure which our atmosphere exerted upon us, would relax, and we should be gasping for breath, and find the blood oazing out of the pores of our skin, because we should be in such an attenuated atmosphere as we should find upon the earth at a height of about 10 miles. At least such was a fair statement of the probable state of the case, based upon the idea, or rather probable law, which regulates the amount of atmospheric on planetary bodies, viz., that it was in proportion to their mass. If this were so, atmosphere pressure on the surface of Mars would be about 2 lb. on the square inch, instead of 14 lb. as it is here. Mr. Russell referred at considerable length to the 'absurd' proposals for signalling to Mars."

A YEAR ago a movement was set on foot at Mooltan for the erection of a memorial to those who fell in the historic siege which ushered in the last struggle for the independence of the Punjab. The original project, some twenty years older, was the ambitious one of building a church and tower, but it came to nothing. When, however, the Government decided to give the garrison a new and handsome church, writes the *Pioneer*, it was only a natural and fitting idea that with this appropriate shrine for a memorial, the memorial itself should be taken in hand. The response of the public, however, seems to have been anything but enthusiastic, for so far only some Rs.770 have been offered, and no less than Rs. 3,000 are still wanted to enable the design to be carried out on the scale contemplated. Seeing that the subscription list is still to be closed at the end of this month, there would seem to be a very faint chance of the required sum being forthcoming, but whatever funds are in hand will be devoted to mural tablets recording the names of the officers and men who fell in the siege. To this end the Chaplain is anxious for any information bearing on the history of the campaign that would help to make the lists complete, and about this there should be less difficulty: for the persons ready to part with information are always much more numerous than those who are willing to part with money.

A STRANGE story of a soldier's hallucinations is told in the French papers. Marcel Sylvain Causse, of the 7th French line regiment, stationed at Cathors, an exemplary soldier, assaulted several of the officers of his regiment, accusing them of preventing him from marrying the Queen of England. "I am the King of France," he said, "and Queen Victoria would marry me but you won't let me." So violent did he become that it took half-a-dozen men to put him into a strait waistcoat. The following morning Causse declared that he had absolutely no recollection of the occurrence. If he had acted as he was alleged to have done, he must have been subject at the moment to some strange delusion. Odd as this defence may appear, the court-martial which sat on the case has come to the conclusion that it is founded upon truth. There was overwhelming evidence, not only that Causse was a sober, well-behaved man, but that he had taken nothing of an intoxicating nature on the day on which the disturbance took place.

FIELDING'S hero, Jonathan Wild, better known to a later generation through Ainsworth's novel of "Jack Sheppard," has unconsciously sketched his own scoundrelly character very graphically in some letters of his which have been brought to light in an examination of the Dartmouth family papers. In the first of these—dated 23rd March, 1724—the notorious thief-taker abjectly entreats the Earl of Dartmouth to protect him against the violent persecution of some magistrates who had encouraged, he says, "several thieves to swear against me." In return he undertakes "to discover, apprehend, and convict numbers of notorious criminals, which will be of great service to the public," besides offering up "hearty prayers for your lordship's long life and prosperity." How his application fared does not appear; but in June we find him writing that he is informed that his lordship had lost "some things on the road"—a reference doubtless to a robbery by highwaymen, and he requests particulars in order "that I may use all the diligence I can to serve your lordship." Then comes a letter, dated August 11, which looks very much as if the great thief-catcher was in collusion with the thieves. We modernise the spelling, save one word. "Some time ago," he says, "your lordship signified that you had lost some writings, which I endeavoured to discover, and after the reward of 10 guineas was published, they demanded twenty for themselves, which your Stewart (sic) proposed to pay in part, if he could see all the writings, which were considerably more than your lordship at first seemed to mention. Had your stewart paid all the money down your lordship undoubtedly would have had them before now. I was upwards of six pounds out of pocket, and I would still endeavour to procure them for your lordship would you please to order any one else to me than your stewart, he always making so many trifling and needless excuses and put off's in paying the money and expenses I have been at."

A CORRESPONDENT in Melbourne writes:—It is strange that in the midst of plenty there should be any scarcity felt here, and there is really no need for it, for the land is unlimited, only waiting to be scratched to yield an abundant harvest. The curse of this fair land is the unwillingness of the people to leave the big towns aud go up into the bush, and compel by work Nature to bring forth her bountiful increase. Town life is the attraction here, and the people will have pleasure if they die. When prosperity prevails people live as if its sun would never set. All seems to be apeing the class above them. At one of Lady Hopetoun's receptions there presented themselves 1,700 people. Many ladies met their cooks there. I now believe that a working man can live here for as small a sum as he can in England. On a Saturday night, in order to see a working mans market, I went off to one of their big markets to see the prices paid. I found good beef 4d. to 5d. per lb.; mutton, 3d. to 3½d.; half a lamb, 3s.; rabbits, 3d. per couple; any quantity of prime hares at 9d. each; cauliflowers as big as your head, 1d. each; potatoes about half English price.

SOME almost incredible examples of the disregard of the spirit of the "Probation of First Offenders Act" by magistrates of the police courts and petty sessions in Ireland are cited in the report just issued by the General Prisons Board. Little children, it is complained, are sometimes committed to prison for a first offence, whereby a mark of infamy is placed upon them for life, and this, in some instances, for trivial acts. In Clonmel a child of only ten years old, convicted of throwing stones at an electric telegraph, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, to be followed by two years in a reformatory. The "little hand" of "W. D."—his official designation—were never made for pastime of this sort; but it is difficult to believe that the posts or wires of a roadside telegraph could have suffered much damage from this infantine assailant. In this instance the sentence was, it appears, brought to the cognisance of the Lords Justices, who ordered the child's discharge at the end of the fourteen days. Another case is cited of a little girl of twelve, committed for larcency, her first offence, who when brought to the prison was so terror-stricken that she was soon afterwards found in a state of collapse. The list of first offenders also includes a woman, aged ninety, sentenced to one calendar month in Limerick Gaol for some act of pilfering while at Castlebar. A poor old woman, who had arrived at sixty-five or seventy years of age, without ever having been in prison before, was committed to prison for seven days for drunkenness, and died there.

THE regulations for avoiding collisions at sea, and by way of aids to the memory reduced to verse, are appended to the official "Rule of the Road" in that valuable annual "The Fisherman's Nautical Almanac and Directory." Vessels meeting and passing are easy matters, dismissed in two couplets. "Two steamships crossing" is the position of greatest danger. For this the steersman may usefully commit to memory the stanzas following:—

If to your starboard Red appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper:—
To Port—or Starboard—Back—or Stop her!
But when upon your Port is seen
A Steamer's Starboard Light of Green,
There's not so much for you to do,
For Green to Port keeps clear of you.

But the general and golden rule is conveyed in the following:

Both in safety and in doubt
Always keep a good lookout;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her, stop her, go astern.

Complaint is officially made of the indifference of gaol chaplains in Ireland to the supervision of the instruction of prisoners. In several instances the attention of these chaplains has been specially called to the requirements of the prison rules in this regard, with the result however of showing that they take little or no interest in the matter. Some, on being remonstrated with, declared their belief that "no good could come" from the mode of instruction adopted, having regard to the limited time allowed for it; but statistics testify that these views are erroneous. Out of a total last year of 591 prisoners under instruction, who on admission were wholly ignorant of reading, it is shown that 403 were on discharge, or at the end of the year, able to read monosyllables or an easy book. Moreover, 437 who were on admission entirely ignorant of writing had learned to form letters, and 490 who were equally unacquainted with arithmetic had been taught during their imprisonment to form figures and work simple sums in addition. It is still more interesting to note that the prison school appears to have had a good influence upon conduct, since a considerable proportion of these had been promoted during the year from Class II. to Class III.

THE ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR AND FAMILY AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 2.

THEIR HIGHNESSES MAHARAJAH AND THE MAHARANI, with the Royal children, arrived here by a special train, at half-past five, this evening. The railway station and the principal streets of the city were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. The road from the station to the Kothee was lined by the State troops, and the city wore a holiday appearance. As soon as the train steamed into the station, the British guard-of-honor presented arms, and two salutes, one of the British Government and the other of the Gaekwar were fired. Colonel E. S. Reynolds, the Resident, and other European officers of the station as also the Sirdars, Darakdars, and other officers of the State greeted his Highness as soon as he alighted from his carriage. His Highness was then conducted to the waiting-room, where a small Darbar was held. The principal Sethias of the city then showered on his Highness artificial flowers of gold and silver and welcomed him home. After a little while the Gaekwar, preceded by the Royal children, drove down to Makarpura. The children of both sexes of the different institutions of the city, who were congregated at convenient spots, welcomed his Highness with loud cheers and sang songs of welcome. The Mahajans of the city and the members of the Municipal Corporation presented his Highness with loyal addresses suitable to the occasion. As the State carriage drove on, flowers were showered on his Highness by the loyal populace. The reception of their Highnesses was very cordial, and the populace was rejoiced to welcome home their beloved ruler after an absence of nearly eight months for the benefit of his health. To-morrow is to be observed as a holiday in commemoration of their Highness's safe return.

AN UNREPORTED SCENE AT THE DECENNIAL CONFERENCE.

(BY AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN EYE-WITNESS.)

Two most tempestuous meetings of the Decennial Conference took place on last Saturday and Monday, in the Wilson College, a faithful report of them appeared in neither of the local dailies. I never saw before that Europeans, of so much ability and pious pretensions, would be so much frightened of a Native Missionary, who had dared to expose some evils of the Missionary Educational Policy. At the first meeting, amidst roars of opposition, more suited to some of the wild electional meetings in England than to a religious assembly of Ministers of the Gospel of love and peace, the Rev. Gunpatrao Navalkar was opposed; but the undaunted hero in the fight asserted his claims to deliver his appointed address, and had his claims at last allowed. It was a most masterly piece of composition, logical throughout, and expressed in powerful language. It had such an overwhelming effect upon the large audience, that Dr. Mackichan and a few others turned quite pale with terror, and sought to revenge themselves on their Indian brother with the weapons of personal abuse. But many Europeans and Natives, ladies and gentlemen, felt that the weapons employed by the opponents of Mr. Gunputrao Navalkar were the carnal weapons of malice and hypocrisy. At the next meeting there was a most clear conspiracy formed, only those speakers were allowed to speak who were on the side of the educationists, and left no time for Mr. Gunpatrao, who, according to the established rules of debate, had sent in his name. Mr. Gunpatrao asked to be allowed only five minutes according to the rules of the meeting; but there was again a storm of opposition raised, and when the venerable and physically feeble Indian Christian gentleman persisted in asserting his claims, actually a wild Church Missionary of the Agra Divinity School, assaulted the Indian Reverend Gentleman, and it was good that the Rev. Mr. Roberts got him to restrain his fury, otherwise there would have been a fight with sticks. Such wild and unruly proceedings I never saw in my life, and yet these are the Europeans that are paid such large salaries to teach us fairness, justice, and humanity. If the cause of Mission secular education cannot be defended except by physical force and conspiracy, I for one would advise these white *sadhus*? to go back quietly to their country and leave the Indian, alone.

After the meeting was closed the European, who had assaulted the Indian gentleman, was earnestly remonstrated with by many Native Christians present; and the words would have come to blows, if two missionary ladies had not interfered and rebuked the European apostle of muscular Christianity. If an Indian can have so much pluck as to strike terror into the hearts of five hundred Europeans, thanks be to Christianity which can endue with so much heroism a physically feeble and aged son of India.

On Tuesday morning a meeting was held at Byculla to express sympathy with the Rev. G. R. Navalkar for the most un-Christian and violent treatment accorded to him by the recent Decennial Conference, and to protest against such conduct as well as to demand an apology to the Reverend Gentleman from that body. At the meeting it was unanimously resolved to send the following protest to the Decennial Conference, sitting at the Wilson College, Chowpatty. It was also decided that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Conference, and further resolved that copies of the protest be published for the public. And ere the grand deliberations of the Third Decennial Missionary Conference of India had drawn to a close one of the most gigantic protests had been placed before them:—

To the Members of the Third Decennial Conference, sitting at the Wilson College Chowpatty.

We, the Native Christians of Western India, have been deeply grieved at the un-generous and un-Christian treatment accorded by you to the Rev. Gunpatrao Navalkar, a venerable and most highly-cultured gentleman belonging to our body, for simply expressing his views, which were somewhat opposed to the so-called Educational Missionaries, who formed a majority of you; and we earnestly ask that you will, as a body, make a full apology to that gentleman; otherwise it will alienate us all from a body of foreigners, who profess to have come to our country for our benefit, as well as for that of our brethren, who have not joined the Christian Church.

The cause of truth and righteousness does not need the aid of rude violence and angry speech.

It is consoling, however, that there were some noble-minded ladies and gentlemen, present on the occasion, that did not approve of the violent proceeding of the educationists; and we trust that they would prevail upon their guilty brethren to offer the asked-for apology.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

*** We publish "An Indian Christian's" communication *verbatim et literatim* just as it comes to hand. The Rev. Gunpatrao Navalkar's address, pointing out what he considers to be Missionary educational system, was reported in full in our issue of the 4th instant.—Ed.—"B. G."

A MISSIONARY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Rev. Gunpatrao Navalkar was right when he said in the address delivered by him at the Decennial Conference, and published in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, that the Missionary institutions should be kept apart from the Government Educational Department, so that the Missionaries can act with freedom in the management of schools, and that the boys should come in constant contact with the Missionaries. But I think this is not quite enough to convert the high class educated natives to Christianity as their present state of religous thought is quite different from that of the religious thought of the natives of Dr. Sheshadri's time, when education had made, in fact, no progress. I think, to carry out the aims of the Missionaries in the way of conversion, the majority of the teachers in such institutions ought to be English Missionaries, whose high abilities and influence would not fail to secure converts among the high class educated natives, whose religious views and convictions are always shaky. And, at the same time, care must be taken not to allow non-Christian element on the staff of the teachers.—Yours, &c.,

A NON-CHRISTIAN SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

A DOUBLE duel was fought in Tonquin a few days before the last China mail left Saigon. The principals in the first affair were Monsieur de Curzs, who was wounded in the arm, and Captain Masson, who was hit in the right ankle. In the second affair between Monsieur Mezieres and Lieutenant Spick the former received a wound in the right arm, but the latter was not touched.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR WILLIAM H. HOULDSWORTH.

AMONG all the delegates to the International Monetary Congress the one most in demand in the ranks of the bimetallists is Sir William Houldsworth writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." He has been in Parliament for about ten years, having at the late election had the honour to be returned unopposed, in the Conservative cause, for the North-West division of Manchester. He is largely engaged in manufacturing, and is heavily interested in several of the leading industries of the North. He was an active member of the Royal Commission on the Depression in Trade. He was also a member of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, and, with Sir John Gorst, represented Great Britain at the Berlin International Labour Congress. Sir William Houldsworth is president of the Scottish Monetary Association, and is one of the vice-presidents of the British Bimetallic League. The following interview is, I think, the first he has ever granted:—

"What result did you expect from the Monetary Conference, Sir William?"—"I did not expect anything more than an interchange of views among the delegates on the monetary situation as it exists in 1892. The last Monetary Congress was held in 1881. Much has happened since then. At that time the monometallists comforted the world by saying that things would come right. Ten years have elapsed. The prophecy has not been realized. The bimetallists therefore now feel that they are on firmer ground. Their diagnosis has been confirmed that there is a great monetary cause for the unsatisfactory and unprofitable state of the industries of nearly all the countries in the world. But I came here with little anticipation of any practical result just now except the benefit of comparing experiences with the various delegates regarding the unsatisfactory condition of industrial and commercial affairs. I did not expect that we should all agree on a remedy, but simply that we should come nearer than in 1881 to an agreement upon certain preliminary and fundamental points touching the monetary situation as it exists, more or less in all countries."

"Are you satisfied with the result?"—"The effect on my mind of the discussions of the Congress is that there is now a much greater appreciation of the serious condition of industrial affairs, including labour, and of the disturbances to commerce which have been manifesting themselves since 1873—a much greater appreciation than in 1881. Much more sympathy has been shown than I anticipated with the idea of restoring silver to its position as one of the monetary metals of the world. I think I notice irreconcilable monometallists much less in evidence at this Conference than at any of the preceding Conferences, and I have been struck by the attitude of those monometallists who have taken part in the debates, and who, while not making any confession of a change of faith, have evinced a greater desire to restore silver to some position in the monetary world than was the case at previous Conferences. They seem to realize that gold alone is not sufficient to do the monetary work of the world, and that if the use of silver is not encouraged the inevitable result will be that the number of countries favouring a gold standard will become larger, and the disturbance that we now experience will not only go on but increase."

"What is your opinion of the prospects of bimetallism as you gauge them from your attendance at the Congress?"—"I am confirmed in the belief that, ultimately, some bimetallic arrangement will be made."

"And how soon?"—"That I cannot tell, but I think I should put it at an earlier date now than I would have done before I came to this Conference."

"Why?"—"One reason is the very conciliatory temper and attitude of all the delegates in considering the monetary situation. In the second place, the Conference having had an opportunity of seeing a number of plans put forward, even as permanent remedies or as temporary expedients, to mitigate or remove evils which are almost unanimously acknowledged to exist, and having heard them partially discussed, I have come to the conclusion that even their authors cannot ultimately fail to see that they do not provide for that essential element in any satisfactory arrangement—viz., such stability of relative values between silver and gold as is required for the industrial and commercial interests of the world."

"What do you think, Sir William, about the attitude of France, as represented at the Congress?"—"After M. Tirard's clear and frank statement, the attitude of France seems to me very plain. It seems to be this: France is a bimetallic country, and believes that she enjoys considerable advantage from this system. She appears to have no objection to open her mints to free coinage of silver as well as gold as a matter of principle. But, naturally, she declines to put herself in the position she occupied before 1873, when other important countries kept their mints closed to silver. Therefore I conclude that if a sufficient number of other nations are willing to join her in opening their mints to silver no difficulty or objection is to be anticipated on the part of France. How many countries she may consider sufficient to justify her in doing that I cannot tell, but it appears to me that she would, probably, expect that one of them would be England."

"What effect would you expect if the United States carried out the threat of her delegates and repealed the Silver Purchase Act?"—"That is a difficult question to answer. What would happen to the world of commerce depends upon what happens to silver, and what happens to that depends upon whether the United States ceased her purchases of silver entirely. If she did that I should expect a severe fall in price of silver. If, on the other hand, she merely modified the Sherman Act and still continued in some way to be a purchaser of silver I should expect the price of silver to be influenced in proportion to the extent of the alteration in her system."

"If no definite action is taken by the nations within twelve months, what, in your opinion, will happen?"—"I should anticipate very serious consequences, because I believe the United States would diminish or cease their purchases of silver, and because it is extremely likely the mints of India might be closed to silver. If either event occurred it would have a serious effect on the silver market and in all fields of commerce and industry. If both events happened at the same time there might be a catastrophe."

"What do you think the future action of the bimetallic party ought to be?"—"I think it ought, more earnestly than ever, to devote itself to spreading information upon this momentous questions and making its principles, policy, and system better understood, not only in England but in other countries. It is quite evident that other countries want education upon the subject as much as we do. From information I have gathered here I believe that the commercial and industrial classes on the Continent are looking more seriously into the question than they have hitherto done and in some countries arrangements are being made to set a propaganda on foot. I feel very strongly that this is a question which so seriously affects the commercial and industrial classes, who constitute the great mass of the people of all countries, and upon whom the prosperity of all nations depends, that it appears to me the time has come when they will have firmly to maintain their interests against the small class of bankers and others allied with them, who have hitherto been considered the only authorities to be consulted on this question."

"How does the decision to adjourn the Congress suit you?"—"It is the proper course, as it will give time for the consideration of the results of the Conference by the various Governments and by the public."

A HOME VIEW OF THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A WRITER in the "Referee" thus discourses on the Bimetallism:—It might be alarming to many worthy people if I were to say that bimetallism was in the air, yet this question has certainly of late obtained a good deal of notice, so much so that many people are probably now learning for the first time that bimetallism does not consist in having a plentiful supply of both metals—gold in one pocket, and silver in the other. If this were so, I doubt not but that it would become the most popular principle going, and that the political party professing it would be carried triumphantly at the poll at the next general election. Further than the filling of his pockets with both metals the outlook of the man in the street probably does not extend. That is all the finance that he understands or cares to understand. Yet so curious a thing is money, that, if by the wave of some magician's wand everybody had his pockets filled with it, we should be practically no richer than before. It would be otherwise if everybody were given plentiful supplies of food and clothing, coal, and other necessaries or luxuries of the season. Then everybody would be appreciably richer. Not, however, as I say, if the thing supplied in abundance were what many people look upon as wealth—namely, money. The more the world has of this, the poorer (judged by the money standard) it is. This is the first consideration with which the student of bimetallism is confronted, and having mastered it he ought to be prepared to say off-hand what effect a sudden increase, say in the amount of gold coin, would have upon the markets. Let me put the question in another way. If every adult person in the civilised world were given to-morrow 20,000 sovereigns fresh from the Mint, what would be the result? At the first blush one would think everything would become dirt cheap. But the exact contrary would happen—everything, at once, would become excessively dear. A loaf of bread at the baker's might perhaps cost £20 or more with everything in proportion. Even the shoeblack in the street might decline to brush your boots under £10, half of which he himself might have to lay out on blacking and brushes. I have been obliged to take the civilised world as my basis of operations, because if I chose England alone there would only be a temporary disturbance of prices, and the excess of gold (which is as unstable as water and as ready to find its proper level) would overflow into other countries. You might as well try to heap up the water of the Thames at London Bridge as seek to keep an excess of gold in this country.

So the problem of money, it will be seen, is rather a difficult one. I do not myself profess to understand it in all its ramifications, but I know enough of it to see why the great International Monetary Conference just held at Brussels has been a failure. Still I have not come to bimetallism, but in saying what I have done about gold I have paved the way, I believe, for a popular understanding of this question too. If all the gold in the world were to be suddenly abolished, and the existing silver allowed to remain as a medium of exchange, the same result would happen as I pictured just now from the excessive supply of gold. That is to say, there would be a universal rise in prices, the reason being that the present supply of silver is considerably in excess of its nominal value. Silver coins in this country are merely tokens. Twenty shillings are only worth about three-quarters of a sovereign, and year by year the intrinsic value of the shilling is decreasing. The reason is that the production of silver goes on at a greater rate than that of gold. Every year there are about 200 tons of gold and 1,400 tons of silver produced, representing a value of twenty-six millions for the gold and thirty-seven millions for the silver. As there is not anything like an equal consumption of those metals, the intrinsic value of silver is necessarily falling. That gold is a more stable standard of value than silver no impartial person, in fact, can doubt, and if all the authorities who speak on this subject were open-minded there would be no question of bimetallism at all. But some authorities are no more open-minded on the subject than a fishmonger would be with regard to the expediency of a fish diet for the people with his stock of fish threatening to go bad on his hands. Time was when silver was much scarcer and dearer than now, and there was then no inconvenience attaching to a silver currency. To a silver currency certain communities have since adhered, with the result that in their dealings with other nations the rates of exchange are disastrously against them. They have silver coin which the rest of the world will not accept at its nominal value, and they are constantly in the position of a tradesman with a shop full of goods for which there is no demand. If a new nation arose and had to adopt a medium of exchange, it would certainly choose gold, the silver standard being now out of date.

The remedy for such troubles as America and India are suffering from is almost too obvious to need pointing out. If they had a gold standard all would be well, but a change of standard is costly, and so, like the foxes which had cut off their tails, they are trying to make the rest of the world do as they do, and go in for a silver currency. Now a universal silver currency would be all very well in some respects. Nobody would be made any poorer by it, though in consequence of the more plentiful supply of the metal there would be a universal rise in prices. But nobody proposes a universal silver currency, because, silver being of very fluctuating value, there would be great instability in the markets of the world. So what the silver men propose is to combine a silver currency with a gold one, so that the price of silver may be kept up at an artificial level. This is bimetallism. Without professing to understand the subject fully, I do not see that logically the bimetallists have a leg to stand upon. Under our gold standard silver is a legal tender only to the amount of forty shillings. But if under a system of bimetallism silver became a legal tender to any amount, what would naturally happen? Would anybody pay his debts in gold who was able, with three-quarters of a sovereign, to buy silver bullion enough to make twenty shillings? Most assuredly not, seeing that the debtor, by first exchanging his gold for silver, would save five shillings in the pound. The cheaper metal would inevitably drive the dearer out of circulation. In the books this is known as Gresham's law. So far as this argument has gone it is difficult for anyone not to pin his faith to gold. But this is not the whole case. One country might find it impossible to maintain a bimetallic standard, but if all countries adopted this standard, what then? The gold must go somewhere, and if it was not more warmly welcomed in one country than another, there would be no drains of gold in any direction, and the old ratio of prices would remain. This is called the compensatory action of the double standard, and is, apparently, the great argument upon which the bimetallists rely. It is further contended that the supply of gold is not likely to keep pace with the demand for this metal in the arts, and that, if it is relied upon as the sole standard, there will be a gradual fall in prices, which would be averted by the adoption of a double standard. To this it is replied that there can be only one standard in a country at a time, and that, as gold and silver varied in value, these would be a run now upon one metal, now upon another, to the great disadvantage of trade. There the question remains. We have a gold standard, and we mean to keep it. Other countries cursed with a silver standard would like us to help them out of their difficulties, while a strong party among ourselves hold that the interests of both parties may be served by the adoption of a double standard. In a word, the difficulty of the situation is that neither the sovereign nor the shilling can be given a fixed value like that of a foot-rule, and that the purchasing power of each depends upon the plentifulness of the metal of which it is composed. I have not attempted to state the pros and cons of the case exhaustively. Perhaps it will be said by some hair-splitting specialist that I have not even stated them correctly. My object is the humble one of supplying material for after dinner conversation, now that bimetallism is beginning to figure conspicuously on the menu. If I had thought of it earlier, I might have advised the guests to avoid the topic altogether, and have set them an example by avoiding it myself. I may, however, venture upon a parting word. In view of possible contingencies it may be well for everybody to provide himself with as much of both metals as possible.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE last troop ship of the season is arranged to sail from Bombay on the 6th April.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL J. DAVIDSON, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the service.

MR. A. B. TRUEFITT has been appointed Lieutenant and Mr. A. E. Cumming, Second Lieutenant, Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

MAJOR C. F. THOMSON, 7th Hussars, has been granted leave to England, pending his promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant Colonelcy.

CAPTAIN A. E. S. SEARLE, Captain W. G. Hatherell, and Lieutenant E. R. T. Chitty, I. S. C., have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT. G. W. C. KNATCHBULL, I.S.C., has been granted an extension of eight days' leave, and Conductor M. Edwards, of three months', on medical certificate.

THE drafts that arrived from England by the Euphrates were inspected at Poona on the 3rd instant by Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District.

LIEUTENANT H. K. MACGEORGE, I. S. C, has been granted a month's leave, on medical certificate; and Conductor V. Garner, six months' leave, on medical certificate.

THE families of Quarter-masters, Riding-masters, and Inspectors of Schools will be granted free passage by sea and rail on every change of station, and when the officer returns home on retirement.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN TRASK, Medical Staff, having been ordered to attend the camp-of-instruction, Surgeon-Captain Sutton has been ordered to take over medical charge of the Cantonment Hospital at Poona during his absence.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN LYONS, Indian Medical Service, 2nd Bombay Lancers, having been directed to take the field with his Corps, Surgeon-Major Bull, Staff Surgeon, Poona, will take charge of the hospital of the 2nd Lancers during his absence.

THE SPIRITUAL CARE OF CHRISTIAN LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with some interest but with much disappointment the paper read by a missionary at the Missionary Conference on work amongst the lepers. The discussion is equally disappointing. We hear a great deal of work amongst lepers in every part of India except the City of Bombay, the part with which we desire to know most about. Why is this? I have heard of complaints which the lepers at the Matoonga Asylum make of spiritual neglect on the part of their ministers? There is one denomination in the Asylum who complain that they are seldom visited by their own ministers. Does this account for the absence of any reference to Bombay where there are more lepers than in any one city in India? Of the number of missionaries assembled at the Conference and who live in Bombay how many have done work amongst the lepers of our city. Is there one?—Yours, &c.,

W.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Banks profits for the half-year ended 31st December is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit including Rs. 1,69,312-8-11 brought from previous half year ...	7,43,840	4	8
Applied as follows :—			
Dividend free from Incometax 10 per cent. per annum	5,00,000	0	0
Reserve fund	1,00,000	0	0
Carried forward	1,43,840	4	8
Total ...	7,43,840	4	8

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd January 1893 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 1st 3 feet 10 inches against 4 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Rabi cultivation slightly damaged by insects in Tatta and by blight in Ghorabari talukas. Locusts damaged rabi cultivation in parts of Johi Taluka.

Shikarpur.—Kharif threshing continues. Standing rabi crops promising. Fodder abundant. Agricultural stock healthy. Rain in 11 talukas, maximum at Mirpur 29 cents.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and batti of kharif crops continue. Rabi crops thriving. Rain in Shahdadpur 1, and Moro 3 cents. Fodder abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 20 cents. Prices stationary. Jowari 40 as against 32 pounds per rupee last year.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain on 29th in part of Khipra Taluka. Locusts passed through Khipra, Chachra, Mitti, Dipla and Nagar Parkar Talukas, but did no particular damage to crops. Kharif threshing operations continue. Land being prepated for adawah crops. Rabi crops thriving.

Ahmedabad (For week ending 31st December 1892).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 1 inch 3 cents at Jhalod, minimum 7 cents at Dohad. Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowings completed. Cattle healthy. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 31st December 1892).—Rain for week at Nadiad 2 and Thasra 5 cents. Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Probable outurn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week 2 cents in Jambusar. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Reaping of kharif jowari commenced. Standing crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 32 cents; average in the district 36 cents. Cotton picking completed. Rabi crops healthy. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains except bajri continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing nearly completed in Nasik and Yeola talukas and in progress in others. Standing rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, fair in others.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 28th, 30th, 31st and 2nd, 2° warm on 29th and 1st and 1° cool on 3rd. Vapour in air excessive except on 3rd when it was normal. Abnormal wind from south-east on 28th, from south on 29th and 1st, and from south-south-west on 2nd; wind normal on 30th, 31st and 3rd.

Thana.—Threshing of rice and rabi sowing almost over. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Sowing of rabi crops completed except in Mahad Taluka and Khalapur Petha; seedlings doing well. Threshing of rice crops nearly completed. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops good, except in the Sirur Talaka, where a disease named "Khaira" has slightly affected the jowari crop at some places. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 3 cents in Nagar. Threshing of kharif crops almost eompleted. Cotton picking continues. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Jowari in ears. Land being prepared for next season in parts. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Prices steady, except in Karjat, where jowari is slightly dear.

Sholapur (For week ending 31st December 18892).—Jowari crop injured by excessive rain in October. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good

Satara.—Standing crops doing well except in taluka Satara and petha Khandala, where they have slightly suffered from blight. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Weeding of rabi jowari progressing. The jowari crop has slightly suffered in parts of Badami from easterly breezes. Tur suffering from blight in Sindgi and Hundgund talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of jowari continues. Rabi crops fair. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of paddy and early jowari progressing. Cotton seedlings generally thriving, but exotic cotton slightly damaged in parts of Karajgi and Gadag.

Kanara.—Second crops on coast thriving. Sugarcane harvest on coast and rice harvest above ghats. Garden crop and agricultural stock doing well.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and jowari and watering of wheat in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Crops of wheat, cotton and gram in good condition.

A STORY OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE *Young Man* for January (to be published on the 20th of December) contains an illustrated character sketch of the Duke of York. It is written by one of his Royal Highness's oldest and closest friends, and contains the following story :—

When Prince George had the independent command of the *Thrush* on the West Indian station, it fell to his lot to have to convey, as prisoner, a young bluejacket belonging to another ship, who had been hitherto as his conduct-certificate bore witness, a constant offender and continually in the black-list. The man came on board the *Thrush* merely as a prisoner for conveyance from one part of the station to another under sentence of punishment. From his demeanour, however, and by close observation of him, Prince George came to the conclusion that there were many seeds of good in the man, and the making of a better career. When the term of punishment was fulfilled, and the time came for him to rejoin his own ship again, Prince George determined to try and give him the chance of a new start in life. On arriving in port, after calling upon the man's captain, who naturally, was only too glad to be rid of him, he went to the Admiral and asked permission to transfer him to the *Thrush*. The Admiral was astonished at the proposition; it seemed to him a risky experiment with one who bore such a bad character, and the chances were that a young man's heart had got the better of his judgment. However, he gave his consent. Prince George went back to his own ship, had the man brought aft before him on the quarter-deck, and spoke to him as probably he had never been spoken to before. He told him that he was henceforth transfered to the *Thrush*, that, as commanding officer, he put him in the first class for leave, and gave him a clean sheet as regards his past offences. "I do not ask you to make me any promise as to your future behaviour. I trust to your honour and good feeling alone. But remember that, by the rules of the service, if you offend again in any way, or break your leave, I have no option, but am bound to put you straight back again to that class from which I now remove you. Your future is in your own hands. You have had no leave for twelve months. Go ashore now with the other special leave men. Your pay has been stopped, and no money is due to you. Here is a sovereign. I trust to you not to misspend it. You know as well as I do what you may do, and what you may not do. God help you to do the right and keep you from wrong." The man was completely overcome; he of course answered nothing, but saluted and was then marched forward again. His commanding officer's confidence was not misplaced. During the rest of the *Thrush's* commission he was never once an offender, but showed himself as active, willing, and smart in hand as any in the ship; and after working hours he was the life of the fore-castle. In the ship in which he has subsequently served he has maintained his good conduct and attained a petty officer's rating.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended December 24, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	90,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	325	9	529
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	19,62,957	26,88,513	85,003	47,36,473
Total for 25 weeks.	20,52,957	28,38,513	89,003	49,80,473
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,434	1,60,411	19,794	2,73,639
Per mile of Ry do.	203	348	43	594
Total to corresponding date do.	20,58,433	32,98,759	1,11,328	54,68,520

Increase for the week................ Rs. 29,639

Decrease to date 4,83,047

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

NEW POLICE RULES.

THE following notification appears in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to issue, in supersession of the rules promulgated in Government Notification No. 2487A, dated the 29th June 1870, and any subsequent amendments thereof, the following revised Rules for the examination of Inspectors and Chief Constables of Police and to direct that they shall come into force on and from the 1st January 1893, in substitution for Rules I (1)—(9) of the Police Manual :—

(1). Every Inspector and Chief Constable of Police appointed after the 1st January 1893 shall be considered as on probation until he shall have passed an examination in the subjects hereinafter prescribed.

(2). The examination shall be passed within one year from the date of appointment, or at the first examination held after the close of the year.

(3). The examination shall be held annually at the sadar station of the district on the second Wednesday in September, at a time and place of which due notice shall be given to the examinee.

The Examination Committee shall consist of the Collector and District Magistrate, his First Assistant and the Huzur Deputy Collector, as prescribed by Government Notification of the 22nd June 1870, Revenue Department. The District Superintendent of Police shall be an additional member of the Committee.

(4). The examination shall be both written and "viva voce."

5. The following shall be the subjects of examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable in respect of each subject :—

Subjects.

	Marks.
(a) The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. as amended up to the date of the examination—	
2 papers..	200
"viva voce" Examination........	50
	250
(b) The Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay Village Police Act (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867) as amended, up to the date of the Examination—	
2 papers	200
"viva voce" Examination........	50
	250
(c) The language of the district—	
Translation from English or, if be does not know English, from the Candidate's vernacular	165
Translation into English or, if he does not know English, into the Candidate's vernacular........	85
	250
Reading and explaining vernacular papers, and conversation	150
	400

To entitle an examinee to pass, he must obtain 50 per cent. of th maximum number of marks prescribed for each of the above three subjects and 60 per cent. of the total number of marks prescribed for all the subjects.

(6). In addition to the examination in the Acts prescribed above, examinees shall be tested by a "viva voce" examination in their knowledge of the provisions of the Abkari Act (Bombay Act V of 1878), the Arms Act (Act XI of 1878), the Lunatic Asylums Act (Act XXXVI of 1858), the Cattle Trespass Act (Act I of 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891), and the Gambling Act (Bombay Act IV of 1887, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890), in so far as the police may be called on to act under the said Act without orders from a superior officer. In the case of Railway Police Inspectors and Chief Constables, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, will be included in the subjects of examination.

(7). After passing this examination, an Inspector or Chief Constable on probation shall be recommended by the Superintendent of Police for confirmation in his appointment; but the Superintendent should not make his report until he has satisfied himself as to the probationer's general good behaviour, activity and efficiency as a detective.

(8). If a probationer shall not have passed the examination within the prescribed time, he shall be liable to be removed from his appointment.

(9). In the case of Inspectors, the Superintendent of Police shall also certify that the probationer is able to go through the manual and platoon exercise sufficiently well to put a company of Constables through it without a mistake.

(10). Every Inspector and Chief Constable on transfer to a district in the language of which he has not already passed shall be required to pass an examination in such language in accordance with Rule (5) (c).

(11). An Inspector shall be required to pass the examination prescribed by Rule (10) within one year from the date of his transfer, or at the first examination held after the close of the year; and omission or failure to pass it within the prescribed time shall subject the Inspector to a deduction of 10 per cent. of his salary from the first day of the month following the examination at which he should have passed to the last day of the month preceding that in which he eventually passes.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 27, as compared with the statement of December 20, 1892 :—

	December 20. Rs.	A.	P.	December 27. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up........	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,16,14,585	15	2	1,41,10,165	4	8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,92,83,902	5	3	5,47,41,124	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,34,633	8	3	2,86,778	2	8
Sundries	32,77,282	4	3	32,93,260	10	8
Rs.	9,92,10,404	0	11	9,72,31,328	11	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	57,21,860	0	0	54,34,400	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,67,852	4	0	61,93,952	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	98,25,996	7	2	1,06,68,944	14	3
Credits on do.	89,48,733	14	2	92,98,969	3	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,44,61,151	5	1	2,50,15,711	3	9
Balances with other Banks	9,69,478	5	6	10,75,391	14	10
Bullion	1,148	10	6	32,297	9	0
Dead Stock	12,37,869	14	10	12,38,253	11	1
Stamps	10,071	12	2	9,650	7	3
Sundries	18,05,918	9	6	18,03,900	3	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,32,24,164	14	4	1,14,88,514	7	4
Do. at Branches ..	2,63,56,157	15	8	2,49,71,342	14	3
Rs.	9,92,10,404	0	11	9,72,31,328	11	9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to December 27, 1892 :—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office........	11,42,273	Inc.
Do. at Branches....	13,53,306	do.
Other Deposits........	45,42,777	Dec.
Post Bills	52,145	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,61,360	Dec.
Loans	8,42,949	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,50,235	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,54,560	do.
Cash at Head Office........	17,35,651	Dec.
Do. at Branches........	13,64,815	do.

FEELING in Calcutta, and who can wonder, observes the *Pioneer* appears to be running strong against the new charge of four annas a ton on all river-borne goods, whether export or import, which comes into force from the 1st January for the benefit of the Kidderpore Docks. A memorial to the Port Commissioners is in course of signature, representing the hardship, and asking that the order may be rescinded. The movement must be practically unanimous; for the whole commercial body, from the biggest merchant to the petty trader, are likely to be agreed as to the injustice of having to maintain an establishment both at Howrah and Kidderpore. This, as the Wheat and Seed Trade Association pointed out in a recent communication to the Chamber of Commerce, entails a double and divided outdoor staff, thus adding to the already large expenses incurred by exporters. The Committee of the Wheat and Seed Association proposed that exports from Howrah should be prohibited, so that that station might become a terminus for the arrival only of produce intended for local consumption. Kidderpore would thus, once and for all, be made the export terminus for railborne traffic. This proposal was curtly rejected by the Port Commissioners on the ground that the adoption of compulsory measures for bringing the new dock into use, would be opposed to the "policy they have all along maintained." The important point, however, would seem to be not what the Port Commissioners made up their minds to sometime ago, but what is most likely to bring the Kidderpore Dock into vogue with as little inconvenience and expense as possible to exporters. If the trade is to be eventually diverted to Kidderpore it is easy to see which of the two policies the mercantile community would prefer; that which would effect a speedy and inexpensive transfer, or that which in avoiding the appearance of compulsion, will compel all to pay a tax for a considerable period. And after all docks are made for the mercantile community and not the mercantile community for the docks.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

RESIGNATION OF M. ROUVIER.

THE *Times'* Paris Correspondent wiring to London on the 18th ult., said M. Clemenceau published this morning the following statement :—

"Yesterday morning's "Figaro" publishes an article in which I read that M. Cornelius Herz, ex shareholder of the Justice, used that paper 'to float schemes which almost always had a happy issue.' I give to this allegation the most categorical denial. I place the files of the "Justice" at everybody's disposition, and I defy any one to find there what could possibly justify this calumny. I read, moreover, in the same article :—'On November 19, the night before his death, Baron Reinach passed the greater part of the day with M. Cornelius Herz and M. Clemenceau, who was accompanied by M. Rouvier;' and further on, 'It is with them that the Baron discussed for the last time his interests and trial.' These assertions are untrue. Here is the truth :—

"Baron Reinach and M. Rouvier successively presented themselves at my house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The concierge told them that I was at the Chamber, and they went away. Indeed, I had arrived at the Palais Bourbon at 1-30 and spent there the whole afternoon. Towards 4 o'clock M. Rouvier accosted me in the Casimir-Perier room, and told me that he had been to see me an hour before. He informed me that Baron Reinach was quite maddened by the campaign which was being carried on against him, and had come to him to declare that it was necessary at any price to bring to an end the attacks of certain papers, as it was for him a matter of life and death. There was only one way, M. Reinach had said, of obtaining this result —namely, if M. Rouvier would be good enough to accompany him to see M. Cornelius Herz and join his entreaties to his own. He affirmed that M. Herz could set going certain influences and bring all attacks to an end. M. Rouvier then told me that he was very eager, considering the maddened state of M. Reinach, to do him this service, but that he could not make the visit in question without a witness. He asked me to be that witness. I agreed. I reached M. Herz's at 7 o'clock and M. Reinach and M. Rouvier arrived almost at the same time. The conversation did not last ten minutes, for from the first M. Herz declared that he was not in a condition to do the service asked of him. Relying on certain untrue information which he had received, he had previously let M. Reinach understand that he might, perhaps, act as the latter wished. But he had since found that this was impossible. M. Reinach listened, scarcely saying anything, and turning to me, he begged me to go with him immediately to see M. Constans, who, according to some papers, might be able to have some influence on one of the persons who attacked him. I consented. Half-an-hour afterwards we were in the Rue des Ecuries d'Artois. M. Constans expressed his astonishment to M. Reinach, and declared with extreme energy that he had no influence, either direct or indirect, on the persons who were conducting this campaign. Five minutes later we left M. Constans. In the street I left M. Reinach. He said to me, 'I am lost' I never saw him again."

As a result of this letter, or rather explanation, M. Rouvier has resigned his post as Minister of Finance. In the light of this document, the resignation was inevitable. Ever since the beginning of the lamentable period through which France is now passing it had been related that a lady from a window in the Rue Clement Marot saw M. Rouvier and M. Reinach mysteriously busied in destroying papers. An ex-Minister, M. Deves, corroborated this story, and also said that he met M. Rouvier talking with M. Reinach in the same street. Nevertheless, it was thought that the meeting might have been by chance, and that the lady had probably made some mistake about the destruction of papers for it seemed odd enough that such men should have engaged in such an operation in front of open windows. The story, therefore, was treated as a legend, explicable enough in the light of the prevailing excitement.

In the Chamber this afternoon M. Trouillot asked whether and why the Minister of Finance had resigned. M. Ribot replied that, on account of a newspaper letter, in no way affecting his honour, M. Rouvier, with a pride which he could understand, had thought that he ought to be absolutely free to reply, if necessary, to defamation and calumny. He himself had urged the gravity of breaking at this difficult moment the solidarity of honour connecting him with the Cabinet, nor had he forgotten the confidence placed in him by the great interests of the country; but M. Rouvier had reasons of which his own conscience was the sole judge. His resignation, tendered only half-an-hour ago, had not yet been communicated to his colleagues or to the President.

M. Rouvier thereupon said :—"I owe the Chamber an explanation of the reasons which dictated my resolve. You have all read in the papers a letter signed by our colleague, M. Clemenceau, in reply to I know not what infamous accusations directed against me and associating him therewith. That letter, submitted to me yesterday by the writer is the exact expression of the truth. It appeared to me that it would be the last of the explanations which might be desired on these incidents, the significance and bearing of which still puxxle me. But on seeing this morning's papers I was forced to acknowledge that I was mistaken, and that that explanation, which had appeared to me final, would be the starting point of fresh insinuations and of a fresh campaign of such as, however used you are to this sort of thing, it is difficult to accept in silence. I have asked the Premier to tender my resignation to the President of the Republic, and I have thus obeyed a twofold sentiment. I thought it did not become me to appear to be defending in these circumstances the possession of a portfolio. I also considered that anxious as I am for the strength and authority of the Cabinet, it would be still less becoming, if my explanations were not accepted that a Cabinet should be weakend which personifies what still remains of Governmental force at the service of the Republic.

"Such being the grounds of my resignation, what can I add? Everybody is aware that the Minister of Finance has relations with most of the financiers. I had consequently relations with Baron Reinach, who held a high position in the financial world. I thought every one knew this; but it seems I was mistaken. Yet it is no secret that I had relations with Baron Reinach and most of the Paris financiers, and if at certain periods I have been able to render services to the Paris Bourse it was owing to those relations. May I add that, apart from those relations, I shall never forget the ties connecting me with a member of his family, who by our side has fought the good fight for the Republic and liberty. On Saturday, November 19, four days after the Government had decided to let the Public Prosecutor proceed against the Panama directors, and when the summonses were about to be issued, Baron Reinach, who was ignorant, as I also was, that he was among the defendants, much disturbed by the redoubling of the violence of a certain portion of the Press, came to me. He told me that it was a matter of life and death for him, and he asked whether I could not intervene with a person to whom he attributed : the possibility of stopping—what? The prosecution? I need not dwell on this point; nobody can imagine that any individual could in these circumstances influence the determination of the Government—no, but of stopping the ardour of a controversy directed against him by a certain person.

"I told M. Reinach that I was ready to receive that person like anybody else who came to my office, for I must do myself the justice of saying that for four years my office has been open to all callers. M. Reinach came back and told me that he could not induce that person to come to my office. He renewed his entreaties to me, repeating that it was a matter of life and death for him. I then did this: I do not know whether it was prudent, but I know that it was honest. I said to M. Reinach, "As your honour and your life are at stake, I am ready to take a step, but there must be a witness to follow us to the person to whom I am ready to accompany you." M. Clemenceau had relations with M. Reinach, and I judged that there could be no better witness. I may be severed from him by political differences, but I know that everybody here renders homage to the frankness and straightforwardness of his character. M. Clemenceau agreed to my request. The interview, as you know, was short. The person told us that a power was ascribed to him which he did not possess. The conversation lasted at most ten minutes. It was 7-30 when it ended. By 8 I was at home. The remainder is in M. Clemenceau's letter. I know not whether this step would be likely to trouble other consciences, but mine does not reproach me. I should have taken that step not merely for a friend, but for any human creature calling for help. Was it imprudent? Perhaps. But it was humane, and if it had been done by any one else I should say it was generous. I have made my whole confession at this tribune and before the public. Those who think my conduct reprehensible can say so. For my part, I have never had to conceal my having seen M. Reinach at the Rue Clement Marot at 2 o'clock, or my seeing him again in the evening, and the incident seemed to me closed by M. Clemenceau's letter. I had nothing to conceal, nothing to screen, unless it was the life of a man whom I did not then know to be inculpated. (Murmurs.) Yes, I was then ignorant that he was inculpated. I learned it only from a later communication. I believe that till then M. Reinach himself was ignorant of it, and that on learning it he formed a tragic resolve.

"I should end here if it concerned only myself, for I have by way of compensation a freedom of action and speech, which is the most precious of all things. But has not the incident a moral? What is the aim of this campaign, carried on with such bitterness? What is wanted? Justice? The tribunals have been set in motion. Light? The Committee of Inquiry is at work. Why, then, this redoubling of insults and calumnies against men who have at least passed with clean hands through the highest posts? What signifies this mudthrowing? What signifies this campaign of accusations, which would be infamous if they were not stupid, with the talk now of abstraction of documents, and now of poisoning? What mean these insanities circulated daily in issues of three or four hundred thousand copies? When you are in the Government and have to defend that edifice which you would fain consolidate, but which remains fragile amid such saturnalian revels, you are not free to reply as you like to these infamies of a Press to which other countries afford no parallel."

M. Deroulede.—"People say nothing against M. Loubet or M. Ribot."

The President.—"I am surprised that you do not feel the necessity of not interrupting on such an occasion."

M. Rouvier.—"Nobody is happier than I to join in the homage rendered to two of my old colleagues by making of them and exception, which it is happily easy to extend : but do you not forget that I have been, alas, much longer than they in the Government? In ten years I have had seven portfolios. Is it surprising if those who have been more directly concerned in party battles and who have had the perilous honour of carrying on a conflict against the party to which M. Deroulede belongs are more directly assailed by the adversaries to whom I allude? I ask only one thing—to resume my place among the Republican majority, and to give my devoted co-operation to the Government. I hope, with head erect, still to serve my country and the Republic, having recovered the right of speaking more freely that I could do as a member of the Government."

M. Deroulede, who followed, insisted that M. Rouvier's object was to "stay the hand of justice with the aid of that corrupting German, Cornelius Herz" that he entered Reinach's house when M. Clemenceau left; and that he must have known of the prosecution. Teste made similar denials in 1847. When a Minister was so gravely accused, he should demand trial before that high tribunal previously invoked against others; and if he were innocent, so much the better for him. The Ministerial majority which screened offenders in 1847 was swept away in 1848. M. Rouvier was more than suspected; let him go to the High Court and be acquitted or condemned.

The Boulangists applauded this attack, to which M. Rouvier indignantly replied that if it depended on himself he would go to the High Court as eagerly as M. Deroulede's friends avoided it. He denied that he went to Reinach's house or anywhere but to M. Herz, and it was only at 8 p.m. that he knew from Baron Reinach's son-in-law of his being included in the prosecution.

The Chamber then let the subject drop, and by 287 to 74 fixed to-morrow for the appointment of the committee on the Ramel Bill.

YACHTING.—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

IN the December number of the "North American Review," there is an interesting article by Lord Dunraven upon international yachting in general, with particular reference to the America Cup. The writer, as was to be expected, discourses enthusiastically about the delights of yachting, and says that the man who is not sea-sick and yet loves not a life at sea is "an immoral person, a waster of a precious gift, and as such should be thrust beyond the pale of the Church, and, what is infinitely worse, cast out of the confines of 'society.'"

THE CHANGED CHARACTER OF YACHT-RACING.

Lord Dunraven points out that, at any rate so far as England and America are concerned, yacht-racing in the large classes is dead, or at all events in a state of suspended animation :—For this lamentable fact no doubt the preference for steam over sail evinced by men rich enough to afford large vessels is largely accountable; but it is due also to a considerable extent to two other causes—namely, the change that has taken place in racing of late years and the absence of any special incentive in the shape of a prize or trophy of which the owner of a big vessel might be properly proud. Cruisers and racers (I use current expressions though the terms are impossible of definition) tend to become distinct to a certain extent; and to a much greater extent cruising and racing differentiate more and more. In old days men lived and sailed about in big cutters and schooners, and occasionally raced them. Nowadays men race their vessels and occasionally cruise about in them. This change of habit, though small, produces large result, because if a man wants a craft for racing and practically for nothing else, the smaller classes naturally attract him. In them the cost is infinitely less and the proportion of prize-money to expenses far greater. The sport to be obtained in proportion to expense and trouble is much greater also. Hence, while we see the larger classes dying out, the sea is white with the tiny sails of numerous mosquito fleets.

ENGLISH INDIFFERENCE.

Lord Dunraven charges his countrymen, not with indifference to yachting, but at least with indifference to the America Cup :—Yachtsmen care comparatively little about it, and the general public care nothing; the interest evinced by our brethren in the United States—I might also say by the whole nation—is unfortunately not shared by us. But some other cause must be at work. Want of general interest will not sufficiently account for absence of competition, and some adequate reason for the want of interest must also exist. It is to be found, I believe, in the fact that the difficulty of devising satisfactory conditions, and the necessity for doing so, if sport is to be ensured, have never been sufficiently recognized by the holders of the cup.

THE RULES DIFFICULTY.

Dealing with the burning question of the rules under which the America Cup is to be sailed for, Lord Dunraven says :—The fact is, that though at first it may appear simple, the difficulty of laying down fair rules for governing an international yacht race is exceedingly great, and by fair rules I mean rules that will preclude the possibility of the holder of a cup being taken by surprise, and that will ensure, as far as is humanly possible, that the best vessel will win. The object of a challenge cup of that nature is to decide what yacht shall be entitled to be considered the champion of the world. The superiority of the vessel is the first matter of consideration, and skill in handling is the only other factor admissible in the case. That cannot and ought not to be eliminated; but with that one exception the race ought to be free from anything that can possibly influence and determine its character and result. When we consider that of all sports yacht-racing is the most liable to be affected by luck, chance, accident and flukes, the difficulty of framing rules becomes apparent. During a season's racing in which she sails perhaps forty or fifty times, the best yacht of her class will, of course, assert her superiority. She will be beaten perhaps many times, but the average will be in her favour. It is necessary, therefore, that a certain number of races—the best out of five, at least—should decide the fate of a challenge cup, lest either of the competitors should be especially favoured by weather more suitable to her than to her opponent on any one or two given days. For the same reason it is equally desirable that the courses should be such as to fairly try the vessels on all points of sailing. They should also be laid off in deep and open water as free as possible from flaws of wind off the shore, from tides, and from any advantage that may arise from local knowledge and a pilot's skill. The possibility of obstruction on the part of other vessels must also be guarded against.

THE WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

This is how Lord Dunraven suggests that the difficulty of the rules should be got over :—I should invite, say, three Englishmen and three Americans, representative yachtmen and members of the foremost clubs, to meet in New York or London, or in some other convenient place—Paris might be suitable—and sit down to discuss the matter thoroughly, and draw up definite rules. Their labours having been brought to a conclusion, I should put six bits of paper—one of them being marked—into a hat, shake them up and request the members of my drafting committee to draw lots. The nationality of the drawer of the marked lot should determine the waters in which the first race for the cup should be sailed, and he should nominate the yacht club in whose charge the cup should be first placed. If such means were adopted an eminently just, impartial, explicit, and practical set of rules would be the result—rules which, if they do not give universal satisfaction, would at any rate be free from the charge of producing universal dissatisfaction on one side, and which would, if coupled with large latitude for mutual arrangements of details, insure good and continuous sport. Would it be possible to apply the principle here indicated to the America Cup? I know not; but it would be a thousand pities to let that cup fall into oblivion."

AN Odessa correspondent writes :—The Government has already apportioned a sum of fifteen million roubles for the relief of those provinces where the scarcity of food stuffs during the winter will be little less acutely felt than it was last season. If, however, the estimates and reports of the provincial authorities may be accepted as trustworthy, the Government will be compelled to expend at least fifty millions of roubles in relief measures before the advent of spring. There is more than a sufficient abundance of food and seed grain in the country to meet all possible necessities, and after the lesson of last year the Ministerial executive must be held to have absolutely not the shadow of an excuse for any failure of railway transport organisation in the timely supply of food stuffs to the famished districts. The complete stagnation in the grain export trade is causing much misery among a large number of people directly or indirectly dependent on the prosperity of this local staple industry. There is a latent and well-grounded fear among Russian exporters that the grain industry will never recover anything like its former pre-eminence on the Western markets. It has been in a very large measure displaced by America, against whose low prices the Russian producer and the Russian exporter can no longer struggle. For the first time during a generation Russia has now been awakened to the ugly fact that Europe is independent of her granaries.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jany. 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—The following appointments are made :—A B Truefitt, Gent., to be Lieut; and A E Cumming, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Indian Staff Corps.—To be Major-Captain Alexander Pringle—30th December.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut-Col J M Hunter, I S C.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut H K MacGeorge, I S C, one month, medical certificate; and Condr J Garner, Ordnance Dept, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Capts A E S Searle, and W G Hatherell, and Lieut E R I Chitty, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut G W C Knatchbull, I S C, eight days, private affairs; and Condr M Edwards, Ordnance Dept, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J Davidson, I M S.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut J L Harrington (14th Bo Infy) to be Assist Supt, Kathiawar Agency Police, vice Lieut H L Gordon, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieut H D Merewether, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Bhavnagar State :—Capt J Davies to act as Fourth Assist to the Political Resident, Aden; and Lieut H T Pritchard to act as Fifth Assist to the Political Resident, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Visitors of the Subordinate Jail at Umarkot in the Province of Sind :—

The Sub-Divisional Magiste, Nara Valley; the first class Magiste, Thar and Parker; The Ex Engr; the Depy Sanitary Commr; the Taluka Head Munshi; and the Hospital Assistant.—Ex-officio. Set Premchand Ghanumal Oswar; and Haji Nabibaksh Khizmatgar.—Non-official.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir, Mamlatdar and second class Magte of taluka Chikodi in the District of Belgaum, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class, Broach, is appointed, in place of the Collr of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Broach, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahiput Kharkar, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, first class, Satara, is appointed, in place of the Collr of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge, Satara, in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Satara, and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Huzur Depy Collr, Kolaba, in place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thana in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Thana, and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

The Huzur Depy Colr, Sholapur, is appointed, in place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Sholapur, and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Laxman Narayan Joglekar, acting Mahalkari of petha A'mbegaon in the district of Poona, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Nilkanth Joshi, Mamlatdar of taluka Pimpalner in the district of Kandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional power specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, Subordinate Judge of Sangola and Malsiras, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Sholapur; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur, to be Subordinate Judge of Sangola and Malsiras; Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, Subordinate Judge of Khatav and Dahiwadi to be Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur at his own request; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Hari Hirkire, Joint Subordinate Judge at Nasik, to be Subordinate Judge of Khatav and Dahivadi.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the period Mr E Giles, M A, was absent on privilege leave, and also during the absence of Mr T B Kirkham on privilege leave :—Mr J T Hathornthwaite, M A, to act in the second grade of the Educational Dept; and Dr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M A, C I E., to act in the third grade of the Educational Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt J G Hojel, MB, BS, on relief by Surgn-Capt Childe, to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Grant Medical College, vice Surgn-Capt Baker, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J L Jenkins, I C S, to act as Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr J Davidson, I C S, on relief, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Kanara, and District Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District; Mr R A Lamb, I S C, on relief, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Kolaba, and Dist Registrar, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba District; Mr C B Winchester, I C S, on relief, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Sholapur, and Dist Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur District; and Mr J F Muir, I C S, on relief, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Dharwar, and Dist Registrar, Dharwar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Sladen, I C S, to act as Assist Commr in Sind, vice Mr J L Jenkins, I C S, transferred, pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 4 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs Tom Drewet, Alfred Shore, and W R Porrett, to be Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act, and to fix the Presidency of Bombay as the local extent of the duties of each of the said Inspectors hereby appointed.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, for hearing appeals preferred by owners of steam boilers situate within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay under Sec 11 and for determining questions submitted under Sec 14 of the said Act, a Commission, and to nominate as the persons of which it shall, until further orders consist the following, viz :—Majors H O Selby, R E, Messrs C F Jones, and W Britton.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr C F Jones to be Member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay; and Mr W Britton to be Member of the Board of Examiners during the absence of Mr. J. Bigmore, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, Ex Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr W L S L Cameron is re-appointed to act as Ex Engr, Dharwar District, until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, December 28th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry—2nd Lieut I H Campbell, Highland Light Infantry, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Sqdrn Officer on probation.

21st Punjab Infantry—Lieut B Cave-Browne-Cave, Wiltshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

Army Pay Department—With the approval of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for War the undermentioned Paymasters who have completed, or are about to complete, a tour of Foreign Service, are directed to proceed home by the troopships sailing on the dates specified opposite their names :—

Major I W T S Smithe, 1st Bttn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from Bombay, 31st Dec. 1892.

Capt C F H Beardmore, 2nd Battn, Middlesex Regt (on exchange with Captain P E C Sheehan, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles), from Karachi 24th Jan. 1893.

Capt S B Astley, 2nd Batn South Wales Borderers from Bombay, 12th March 1893.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut F Casswell, recently promoted from the 7th Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standare Examination in Hidustani :—Lieut A K Blair, 36th Sikhs.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut—2nd Lieuts D H McNeile, R A; A C Kennedy, R A; A B Lindsay, South Wales Borderers; H W Tompson and H L Wheeler, Hampshire Regiment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia :—

Royal Artillery—Capt C de C Hamilton, No 8 Mountain Battery, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut W H Jones, No 3 Mountain Battery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

On being relieved of the duties of Civil Surg of Montgomery, Sr Apothecary R Crossley is transferred in the same capacity to Gujranwala, relieving Assist Surg Fatteh Chand.

Surg-Lieut-Col W A C Roe, Civil Surg, reported his arrival at Karachi, on return from furlough. Surg-Lieut-Col W A C Roe is posted to Sialkot, relieving Surg-Capt D M Davidson.

Surg-Capt R J Macnamara, Offg Supdt, Central Jail, Mooltan, is confirmed in that appointment, and Surg-Maj C J Bamber is appointed a Civil Surg of the 2nd class from the same date.

Mr R C Plowden, Dist Supdt of Police, Montgomery, has obtained furlough to Europe for 9 months.

Mr F J G Hatchell, Dist Supdt of Police, having reported his arrival at Karachi, on return from the leave on medical certificate granted is posted to the Montgomery Dist.

Mr C Brown, Offg Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, is placed on special duty from date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Eastern Circle.

Mr H C Robertson, Assist Engr, is posted to the Umballa Provisional Division.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to December 29, 1892 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Dec. 24, 1892.	11,950,900
Balance to be remitted from Dec. 25, 1892, to March 31, 1893	5,049,100

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 4.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — —	72·7

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — —	70·4
10 a.m. — — — — — — — —	74·8
2 p.m. — — — — — — — —	79·5
4 p.m. — — — — — — — —	79·1

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was first "spotted" as a coming man by General Gordon, who, with his genius for character-reading, marked Rhodes out when the latter, then quite a young man, was member for Barkly in the Cape Assembly. General Gordon endeavoured to enlist Mr. Rhodes in his service when he was on the point of starting for Khartoum, but fortunately the offer was refused, and Mr. Rhodes had a providential escape from the horrors of the siege at the junction of the Niles, and the terrible fate of the betrayed defenders. Rhodes is blessed with a lucky star, and he must have felt when he heard of the fall of Khartoum much as Clive felt after twice attempting to blow his brains out, that some remarkable destiny was in store for him.

This was, in a way, his second escape. As a young man at College, Mr. Rhodes caught cold, consumption set in, and the doctor committed to writing an opinion that he would not live six months. A year or two later he was in the enjoyment of perfect health, thanks to the air of South Africa, whither he made his way. For whatever the British Empire may be indebted to Mr. Rhodes, in the present or the future, the health-giving properties of the Cape Colony climate may claim the credit. A remarkable proof of Mr. Rhodes's courage and determination, by the way, is the manner in which he took his degree at college. He had to travel backwards and forwards from the Cape in order to do it.

Of German cerrespondents in London the most notable without exception is Dr. Schneider, of the "Cologne Gazette." He had a long and varied press experience before he went to England. His chief reputation, says "Search Light," was made by the efficiency and intelligence with which he represented his paper as German correspondent at Constantinople during the Conference of 1876, which immediately preceded the Russo-Turkish War.

It was Dr. Schneider's good fortune to be attached to the suite of the German Emperor on the famous occasion when he paid his first state visit to St. Petersburg. Dr. Schneider's experience was unique; he travelled in the train with the Kaiser, together with the Court painter, Court chamberlain and various other high and mighty Court functionaries. He was lodged like the rest of the Court dignitaries in the Imperial palaces, and taken about everywhere and treated with all the cordiality and hospitality that befitted one who was the official chronicler for the press of the Kaiser's movements. Dr. Schneider is an excellent linguist, and has a very wide knowledge of men and affairs, extending far beyond the comparatively narrow range of English politics. He is married, and lives in St. John's Wood.

The present editor-in-chief of the Paris "Figaro" is M. Francis Magnard, one time a clerk in the Government offices. M. Magnard to-day is 55 years of age. He is a delightfully clear, vigorous writer, and, allied to no party, he discusses every question from the point of view of common sense. The principal writers on the paper are Emile Blavet (Masque de Fer); Gaston Calmette and Charles Chincholle, two clever descriptive reporters; Jacques St. Cere, in charge of the foreign desk; Philippe Gill, book reviewer; Henri Fouquier, dramatic critic; Maurice Lefevre (Monsier de l'Orchestre); Charles Darcours, musical critic; Albert Bataille, court reporter. All these men are well known. Emile Blavet for a long time was secretary of the Paris Opera House; Chincholle was Boulanger's lieutenant during the brav' general's short reign of popularity, and Albert Bataille has some reputation as a novelist.

Besides these regular writers, the "Figaro" employs 15 or 20 space reporters and a small army of essayists, including some of the most authoritative pens in France. The cost of this literary staff is 750,000f. per annum. The actual expenses of running the paper foot up over 4,000,000f. per annum. Yet, in spite of this, the "Figaro" makes a great deal of money. It is owned by a stock company, and the original 500f. shares issued in 1863 are worth to-day 12,000f. each.

M. Ribot, the new French Premier, has had one of the longest continuous careers in office of any Minister under the Third Republic. He has now been Minister for Foreign Affairs in three consecutive Governments. He is a lawyer by profession, and a fluent speaker, with an impressive style. He held a judicial appointment under the Empire when he was 28. In the Chamber he quickly made his mark as an orator, and having a stately presence and dignified manner, always commanded respect. He has a great regard and admiration for Mr. Gladstone, with whom he is personally acquainted. M. Ribot has developed such rare address and tact in managing the delicate and difficult department of Foreign Affairs that it is not likely he will be disturbed even if there be a further change of Government before the dissolution of the Chamber. But his wife, who is an American, is credited with an ambition to come to London as an Ambassadress, and it is on the cards that he may yet supplant M. Waddington.

The Third Republic, by the way, famous as it is for the number of its ministerial crises, is no worse in this respect than previous French regimes. Under Louis XVIII. ten Ministries fell; under Louis Philippe, fourteen; and under the Empire, eight. The fall of the Loubet Cabinet over the corpse of Baron Reinach was strange enough, but perhaps the most curious cause which brought about a Ministerial crisis was that which upset the Mortier Ministry under Louis XVIII. Mortier came to grief through breaking down in a speech in the Chamber. He was a marshal of France, and his incapacity as a Parliamentarian was as notable as his bravery as a soldier. Interpellated in the Chamber on taking office, he drew himself up to his full gigantic height, gazed around the assembly with a glance full of doleful anxiety, opened his mouth and found he could not utter a word. The situation was too absurd. In spite of his desire to please the King, the stage-frightened marshal gave in his resignation.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has (the "Daily News" says) lost one of her sincerest admirers. A poor fellow named Benatre, who has just died at the Bicetre madhouse, near Paris, went literally raving mad for love of her. He had seen her in "Ruy Blas" as the Queen of Spain, and from that moment he could talk and think of nothing but her talents and charms. At that time he occupied a very good post in connection with the Paris Municipal Council, but he had to leave for neglecting his business. In vain he wrote to the popular actress imploring her to wed him, and in vain he hunted the stage door of the Porte St. Martin. The tragedy queen looked so coldly upon her eccentric suitor that she refused to grant him even an interview. Then came her marriage with the late M. Jacques Damala, and this finally upset what little mental equilibrium the poor municipal employe still preserved. He had to be taken to Bicetre asylum, from which he was destined never to come out alive.

It is stated as a rather curious fact that while the Prince of Wales himself is exceedingly fond of yachting, and says that some of the pleasantest days of his working life have been restfully spent aboard the Aline, his naval son is absolutely indifferent to the sport.

Mr. Victorien Sardou, the dramatist, who is so exquisitely sensitive about his rights in 'Divorcons'—nothing being said of his collaborator De Najac, who seems to have been generally overlooked—is a gentleman who takes son bien where he finds it, as Moliere did not say. It will be remembered that in

[redacted]
with a scene from Shakespeare
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ade no acknowledgment what-
n. Although M. Sardou has never
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himself unable to resist the
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or Mr. Daniel Frohmann, the
with the title of "Americans

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bronze head which he exhibited
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y Mr. Luke Fildes.

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a familar sight to Londoners.
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the fish of the sea are tumbling
ppearance Mr. Gilbert is youth-
ness, and his manner is as un-
dly. He has a country retreat
village in that delightful bit of
tween Guildford and Dorking.

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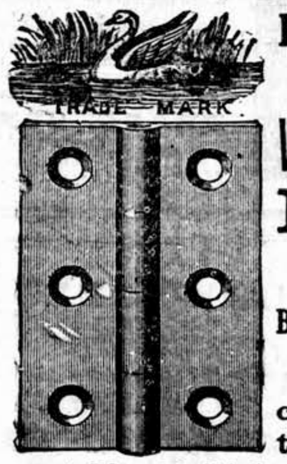

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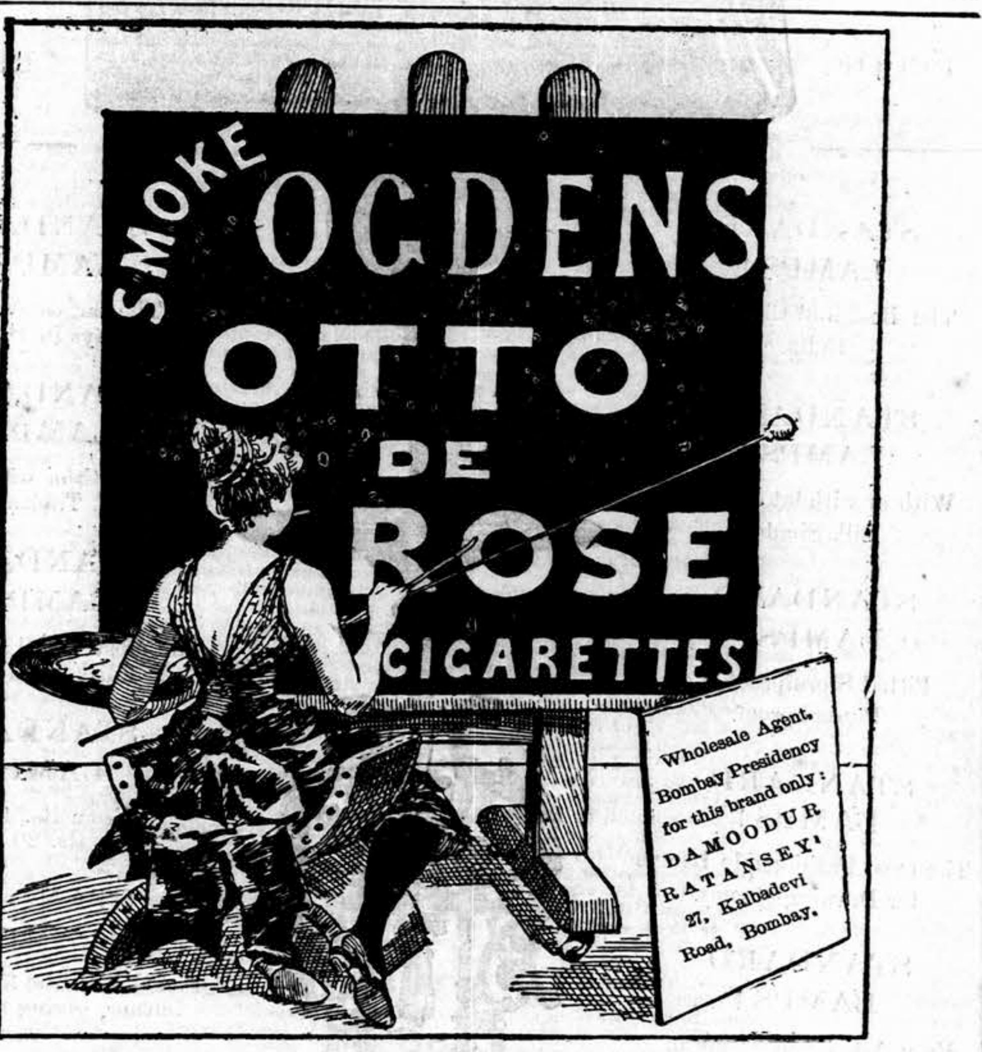
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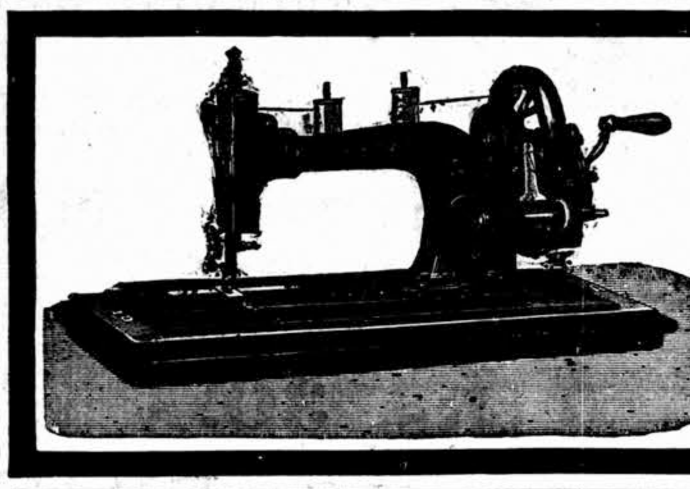

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You cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

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Skin Eruptions.
Constipation.
Sick Headache.
Giddiness.
Liver Derangements.
Feverishness.
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Errors in Diet.
Thirst, &c.
Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under all circumstances, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and better, in every sense of the term, to an unlimited extent.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

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HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. Peebles, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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Manufacturers of every description of LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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CAST STEEL.
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Racers from 26 lbs.

Racers, Roadster Tyres, from 30 lbs.

Racer, with Roadster Tyres, brake and guards, 35 lbs.

Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1½ in., x ½ in. hole, 38 lbs.

Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, 41 lbs.

THESE ARE ACTUAL WEIGHTS.

Wheeling says:—"In every respect satisfactory. Runs and steers grandly. It is a long way in front of anything that has previously been turned out by the celebrated 'Meteor' firm."

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

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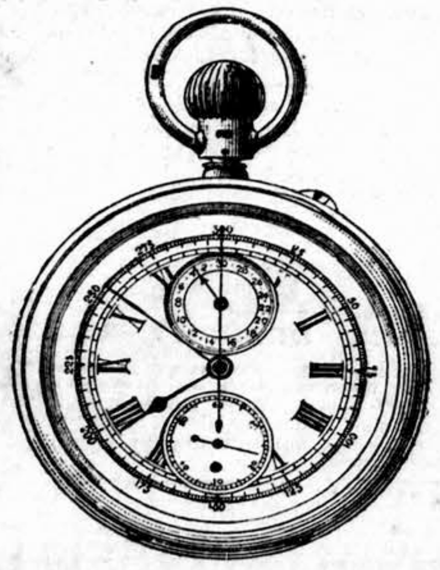

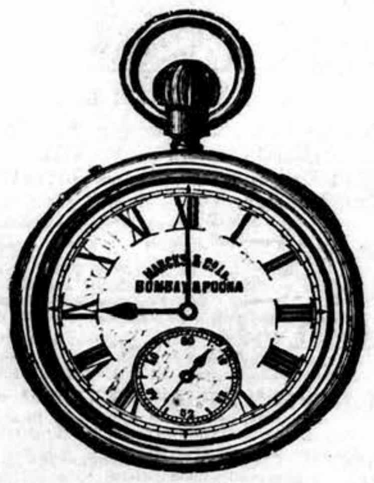

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We are prepared to send for selection a number of these watches to approved Constituents living in the districts.

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All the above watches in Hunting or Half Hunting cases at slightly higher prices. For Ladies', Complicated and other watches see our Catalogue sent free on application. Each of the above watches is thoroughly well made and finished, and is warranted to uphold the reputation for accurate time-keeping which this Company's watches has held during the last quarter of a century.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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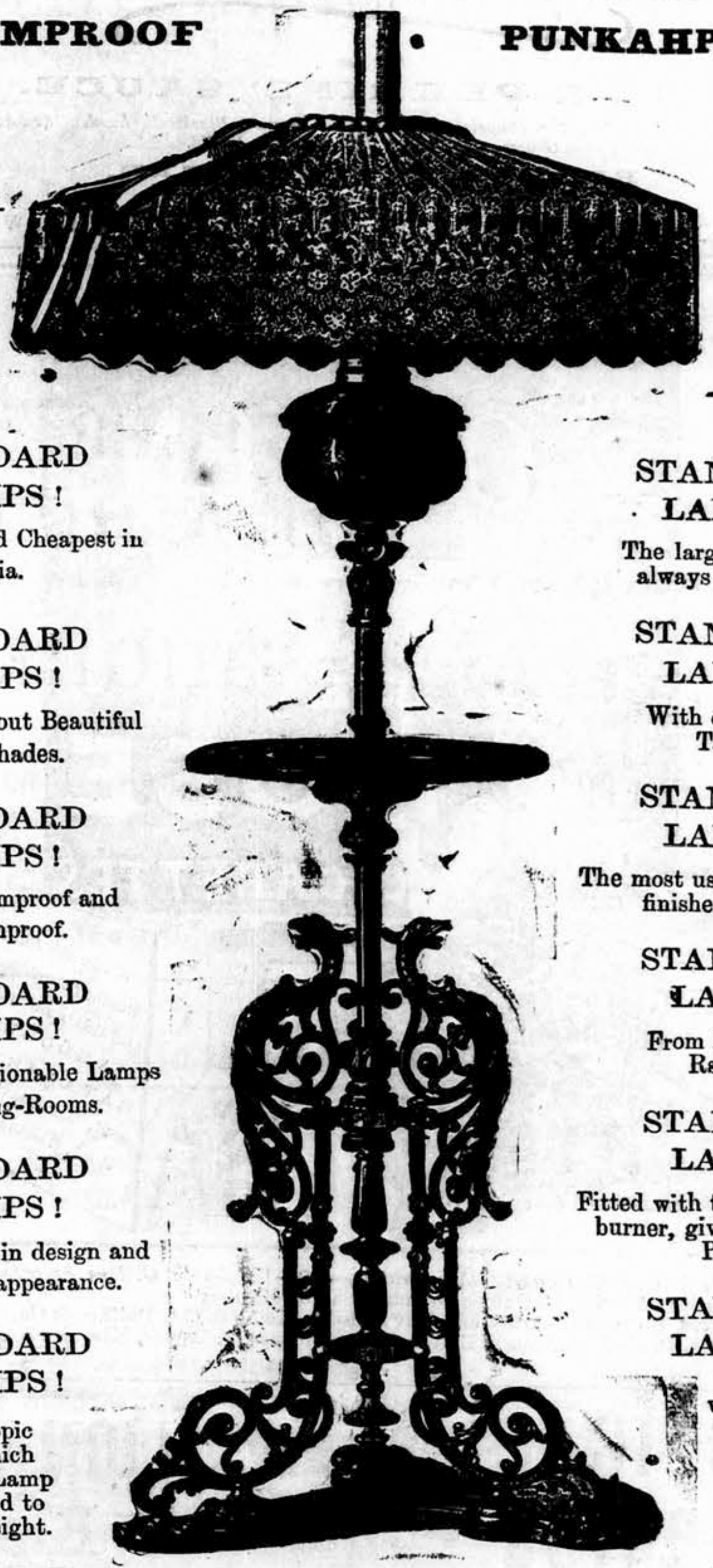

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The largest Variety always in Stock.

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With or without Tables.

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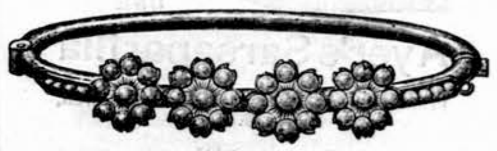
3158 G.
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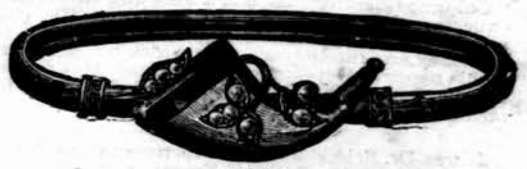
Rs. 90 Cash.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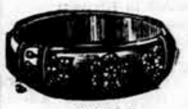
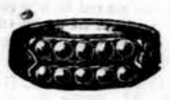

3160 G.
Diamonds.
Rs. 70 Cash.


3161 G.
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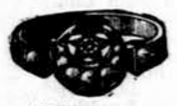
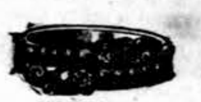
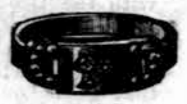
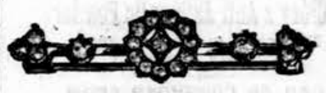
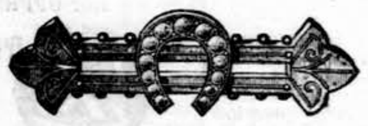
Rs. 52 Cash.


3162 G.
Diamond and Pearls.
Rs. 45 Cash.


3163 G.
Diamonds and Pearls.
Rs. 50 Cash.


3164 G.
Diamonds and Pearls
Rs. 27 Cash.


3167 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 45 Cash.


3168 G.
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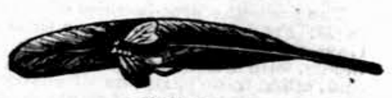
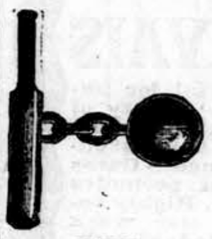
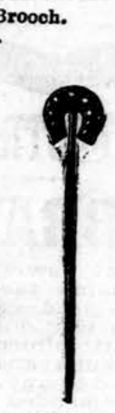
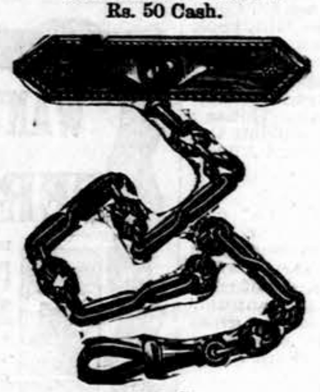
Rs. 50 Cash.

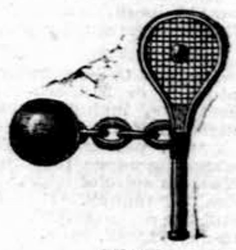

3169 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 25 Cash.


3170 G.
Gold Bat and Ball Links. Per pair.
Rs. 36 Cash.


3171 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 12 Cash.


3172 G.
Lady's Gold Watch Chain and Brooch.
Rs. 48 Cash.

3173 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 11 Cash.


3174 G.
Gold Tennis Links Per pair..
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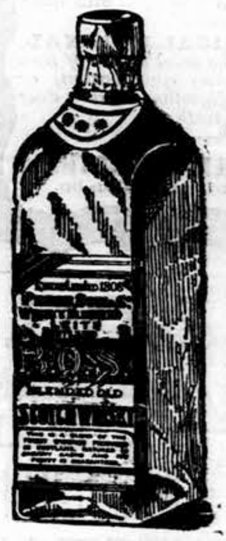

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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

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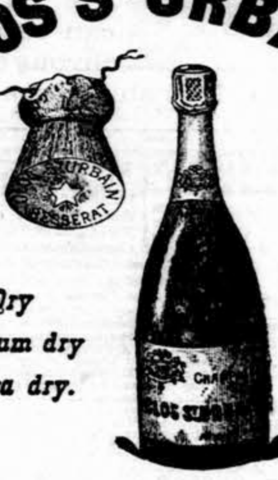

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